Grammar

Accidence : A. Nouns.

In the following declensions the current forms in standard Qenya spoken and written are given only; all archaic forms, still occasional, or sometimes frequent in verse, and others found only in the fragments of Old Qenya, which possess an historical interest, are relegated to the notes on each declension.

1. The Qenya First Declension.

Examples sanga- 'crowd'; ildumă- 'heaven'.
[The forms of ildumă- where not written out are the same as for sanga.]

Singular	1 Nominative	sangan	
	2,3. Accusative & 'Stem'.	sanga	
	4. Genitive (Ablative).	sango	
	5. Genitive Adjective.	sangava, ildumava.	
	6. Dative (Allative).	sangar	
	7. Instrumental	sanganen, ildumánen.	
	8. Comitative.	sangal.	
	9. Locative	sangasse	
	10. Ablative.	sangallo.	
	11. Allative.	sangande	
	12 Comparative.	sangandon.	
Plural	1.	sangalin, ildumálin	
	2,3.	sangali, ildumáli	
	4.	sangalion, ildumálion	
	5.	sangaliva	
	6.	sangalir, ildumalir	
	7.	sangainen (sangalínen).	
	8.	sangali'le	
	9.	sangalissen	
	10.	sangalillon	
	11.	sangalinden	
	12	sangalindon	
Partitive	13.	sangalíka.	

Dual 1,2,3 sangat; 4 sangatu, ildumátu; 5 (none); 6 sangatar, ildumátar; 7 sangamet, ildumámet; 8 sangalte; 9 sangasset; 10 sangallut; 11 sangandet.

PARMA ELDALAMBERON XXI

Qenya Noun Structure

by J. R. R. TOLKIEN

PARMA ELDALAMBERON
The Book of Elven-tongues
❖
Number 21

J. R. R. TOLKIEN

Qenya Noun Structure

Qenya: Declension of Nouns

Primitive Quendian: Final Consonants

Common Eldarin: Noun Structure

Edited by
Christopher Gilson,
Patrick H. Wynne and
Arden R. Smith

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MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA

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August, 2013.

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Foreword

In the early 1930s J. R. R. Tolkien composed an extensive treatment of part of the grammar of Qenya which now bears only the title **Declension of Nouns**. The manuscript consists of 67 pages, composed in ink on the so-called "Oxford paper" which Tolkien used starting in 1924 and throughout his employment at the University.[1] In a brief introductory section he compares the categorization of noun-stems according to their etymological forms in Eldarin with the classification of nouns according to the final syllables that developed historically in Qenya. Tolkien also describes the practical divisions of "the actual Qenya declensions" and the case formations "made with sufficient regularity to be admitted to the so-called declension." The body of the text is organized around eight types of declension: *vocalic* (I) *ā*-stems, (II) *ō*-stems, and (III) *ē*-stems; *semivocalic* (IV) *ī*-stems, and (V) *ū*-stems; *consonantal* (VI) polysyllabic stems, and (VII) monosyllabic stems; and (VIII) various irregular noun-stems.

The *Declension of Nouns* (**DN**) includes the full paradigms for about 30 nouns, with the declensions outlined by indicating variations for another 50 or so. For eight of these — *kirya* 'ship', *ilduma* 'heaven', *ondo* 'stone', *untamo* 'enemy', *lasse* 'leaf', *tári* 'queen', *veru* 'husband', and *nēr* 'man' — Tolkien arranged the paradigms in tabular form with parallel columns for the singular and plural forms (and the dual for *tári, veru* and *nēr*) and with numbered rows for the cases, the designations for these numbered cases being identified explicitly only in the first table. These declension tables are reminiscent of the "Qenya Declensions" from the late 1920s, three versions of which were included in *Early Elvish Poetry and Pre-Fëanorian Alphabets,* and in this sense DN constitutes Version 4 of this sequence of declensions.[2]

Notes on poetic, archaic, and Old Qenya variant forms of the vocalic stem inflexions are given together after the tables for these declension types, and similarly for the semivocalic stems after the tables for those. This is followed by an introductory discussion of the inflexions of the consonantal stem nouns (i.e. those with uninflected nominative case ending in a consonant), and how these coincide with or differ from the inflexions of the vocalic and semivocalic stems. In presenting examples of these Tolkien begins with the monosyllabic stems (declension VII) and follows this with the dissyllabic and polysyllabic stems (VI), designating these types as A and B respectively. Each of these two types is subdivided into (i) those stems ending in a single consonant, and (ii) those ending in a consonant group which is simplified to a single consonant in the nominative; and there is a type B (iii) of old compounds with reduced second element, e.g. *kaimasan* ('bedroom'), with stem *kaimasamb-* (the second element being a vocalic stem *sambē* when used as a separate word). The examples for types B (i) to (iii) are introduced by an additional note on the origins of these forms.

Comparison of the inflected forms in the full paradigms of the nouns presented in DN with those in Version 3 of the Qenya Declensions shows how close they are in conception. Thus among the singular forms of *kirya* both versions include nominative *kirya**n**,* (endingless) accusative *kirya,* dative *kirya**r**,* genitive *kiry**o**,* allative *kirya**nta**,* ablative *kirya**llo**,* locative *kirya**sse**,* adjective *kirya**va**,* and adverb *kirya**ndon**.* These endings are typical of the vocalic stems; while

[1] Cf. *The Lays of Beleriand,* edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1985, p. 81.
[2] "Qenya Declensions," ed. Christopher Gilson and Patrick H. Wynne, *Parma Eldalamberon* (**PE**), no. 16, pp. 105–15.

an overlapping but slightly different set is typical of the consonant stems. Thus in both versions of the latter the singular forms of *nēr* include (endingless) nominative *nēr,* accusative *ner**a,*** dative *ner**en,*** genitive *ner**o,*** allative *ner**ta,*** and adverb *ner**don.*** A significant conceptual development occurs in the instrumental case, where Version 3 has *kirya**inen*** and *ner**inen,*** but DN has *kirya**nen*** and *ner**men.*** The dual number shows more development than the singular, but both versions have nom. *kirya**nt,*** *ner**unt,*** acc. *kirya**t,*** *ner**ut,*** abl. *kirya**llut,*** and loc. *kirya**sset.*** Both versions have two types of plural stem, exemplified by *kirya**li*** and *ner**i.***[3] Case inflexions similar to those of the vocalic singular are added to the plural stems in both versions, including nom. *kiryali**n,*** dat. *kiryali**r,*** gen. *kiryali**on,*** abl. *kiryali**llon,*** loc. *kiryali**ssen,*** and adverb *kiryali**ndon.***

Some changes to the conception involve a development where the same variant forms are given a different historical context. Thus in Version 3 the form of the instrumental plural in the table is *kirya**línen,*** where the ending appears to result from the combination of the plural stem *kiryali-* with the case suffix *-inen* seen in the singular. But Tolkien also noted the existence of a very rare and archaic form *kirya**inen,*** used as a plural form to instrumental singular *kiryain,* which was in turn said to be a shorter archaic and poetic form of the longer singular *kiryainen* given in the table. Other cases of the plural also had shorter variant forms in Version 3: nom. *kiryain* and acc. *kiryai,* said to be archaic and poetic; and gen. *kiryaion* and dat. *kiryair(en),* said to be rarer. In DN the instrumental pl. *kiryalínen* is given parenthetically along with *kiryainen* in the declension table; and in notes on the vocalic declensions, various "short plural" forms are listed as archaic or obsolescent (*kiryain, kiryai,* etc.), all of which are said to be used only in verse except *kiryainen,* which is the "usual form." Thus the same variant forms of the instrumental plural occur (*kiryalínen, kiryainen*), but the shorter form, which was previously conceived as a rarer variant, is now the regular one.

A new conception of the partitive case is also introduced in DN. This case occurs only in the plural with the vocalic-stem form exemplified in *kirya**ika,*** *ondo**ika,*** *lass**íka*** and the consonantal in *ner**íka.*** These resemble the partitives given in Version 2 of the Qenya Declensions, *kiryaika, mallíka, pilindika,* etc., the difference being that in the consonantal stems the penultimate vowel was short, and also these prior forms are listed under the singular number. The same forms were given in Version 3 as it was originally composed, along with dual partitives *kirya**hta,*** *malle**hta,*** *pilind**ihta,*** etc., and plural *kirya**linka,*** *mall**inka,*** *pilind**inka,*** etc. Subsequently Tolkien revised all of these forms to end in *-o* and relabeled them as "Com." (i.e. *comitative* case).

The manuscript pages of DN were numbered sequentially from 77 to 136. Certain revisions seem to have been made before this pagination, where the superseded text survives on an unnumbered sheet the back of which was later reused. Thus in the preliminary discussion of the consonantal stems, after explaining that these are divided mainly into stems with one vs. more than one syllable, Tolkien noted that certain nouns have a nominative case with two syllables but a stem with only one syllable (e.g. *aran* 'child', stem *arn-*), and followed this with a list of all of the possible consonant combinations that could produce this contrast (see below p. 20, footnote 75). Subsequently he deleted most of this list, apparently because for many nouns of this type the dissyllabic form of the nominative became generalized so that they no longer belonged to the monosyllabic class of consonant stems. Tolkien moved the discussion of this historical development to the section on the declensions of dissyllabic and polysyllabic stems, with a more elaborate table of the theoretical developments (see pp. 29–30).

[3] Tolkien left the forms of *nēr* out of the table of plurals in Version 3, but the stem *neri* is given in Version 1, and the consonant stems in Version 3 retain a parallel formation of their plurals — *pilind**i,*** *neng**i,*** *kar**i.***

The title *Declension of Nouns* is given at the top of the first of the five manuscript pages that comprise the introductory section of the text, and this title is also given at the beginning of the next section, above the table for the first declension, that of the nouns *kirya* and *ilduma.* This suggests that originally Tolkien started DN without the introductory section, and composed this subsequently, though apparently before the continuous numbering of the pages. The fact that the pagination begins with page number 77 shows that DN was composed to be part of a larger work, probably a Qenya Grammar more elaborate than, and incorporating conceptions developed after the grammar composed in the 1920s.[4] The earlier pages 1 to 76 of this work were not preserved; but some isolated pages from this period have numbers in this range. These apparently survived because their contents were rejected or revised, and Tolkien used the backs of the sheets for other purposes (such as drawings for *The Hobbit*). Two of these describe phonological features of a language referred to as "*E." the abbreviation for *Primitive Eldarin* used in the 1920s grammar and in DN (cf. p. 3 below and PE 14, p. 60).

Certain cross-references within DN to pages in this earlier range give an idea of their specific contents. For example, the noun *hom-* 'heart' is cited as a monosyllabic consonant stem, which has ablative case *homullo* with a variant form *holmo.* Tolkien explains that this form with transposed consonants *ml* > *lm* is archaic and "is still used espec. as adverb 'from the middle'," and he gives a cross-reference to page 27 of the manuscript. In the discussion of the plural endings in the introduction to the consonant stems, Tolkien notes that alongside those formed with the plural suffix *-ī* (*neri,* etc.) there were also *-lī* plurals, whose "form is normally *-uli* (from *-əli*)," which probably in many cases "represents development of consonant + *l* at a stage after the peculiar changes of such older combinations had ceased (see p. 27, 28)."

In the later Quenya phonology from c. 1937, in the section treating medial combinations of consonants, Tolkien describes certain ancient metatheses including *ml* > *lm; mr* > *rm; nr* > *rn,* and adds: "Where the original sequence was maintained, after **m** *l* became syllabic (as after stops), and the resultant vowel took its quality from the preceding vowel: *amla* > *amala; imla* > *imila* etc."[5] This later conception is distinct with regard to the vowel that develops between consonant + *l,* and apparently emerged during the composition of OP 1 from an earlier one whereby *l* when it became syllabic resulted in *il* or *ul* depending on the preceding consonant.[6] So it seems plausible to suppose that the pages 27 and 28 referred to in DN described the metatheses of medial consonants in Primitive Eldarin, and perhaps also the later developments when *l* became syllabic following another consonant.

In DN further revisions were made to the text after the manuscript pages were numbered. Thus the introduction to the treatment of declension VI, consisting of dissyllabic and polysyllabic consonant stems, began with a "Note on the original forms of these nouns," on manuscript page 115. The entire page was later crossed out with red ink and a revised note written on the back of the sheet, and this was given the same page number 115 in red. In the revised version the discussion of the origins of the different possible final consonants is simplified, while the Qenya stem-forms resulting from vowels of different length in the syllable preceding the original consonantal suffixes are discussed in greater detail.

Similarly there are two versions of page number 131 which begins the treatment of declension VIII, the monosyllabic vowel stems. Originally Tolkien first listed five nouns whose vocalic stems go back to Common Eldarin: *pē* 'mouth'; *má* 'hand'; *hó* 'shout'; *rí* 'reed'; and *Nú*

[4] "Early Qenya Grammar," ed. Carl F. Hostetter and Bill Welden, PE 14, pp. 37–86.
[5] Cf. *Outline of Phonetic Development* (**OP 1**), ed. Christopher Gilson, PE 19, p. 47.
[6] Cf. OP 1, p. 39, footnote 64; p. 40, fn. 70; p. 43, fn. 82.

'moon'. Next he described the phonetic conditions where stems formed with the consonants *i̯*, *u̯*, *ȝ* or *þ* could produce monosyllabic vowel stems in Qenya after these consonants were lost between vowels. Consideration of this probably led Tolkien to realize that two of his examples actually fit the second category, with *má* from earlier **māȝə-* and *rí* from earlier *rīi̯ə-*, and for the former he changed its gloss in the list to 'land', i.e. devising a new example *má* 'land' that was genuinely vocalic in origin. In the revised beginning of the treatment of declension VIII, Tolkien first mentions the nouns that "originally ended in a consonant that has disappeared or become vocalic (*i̯*, *u̯*, *ȝ*, *þ*)," as typical of the declension; then he lists the three nouns *mā-* 'land', *pē-* 'mouth' and *hō-* 'shout' as exceptional traces of the rare "genuine vocalic nouns." After the paradigms for these he discusses the phonetic combinations where consonants were eventually lost, and gives an expanded table of all of the possibilities. He adds examples of five stems in original **ȝ*, including *mā* 'hand' whose declension is substantially distinct from that of *mā-* 'land', even though their uninflected accusative singulars are homophonous.

Tolkien made some changes in the course of composition, as is shown by the arrangement of the text, but also emendations in the original ink that could have been made at any time after the initial composition. He made some revisions using red ink or else striking through the rejected text with green or red crayon, and such changes were presumably later than the original composition. In this edition of DN we give the text incorporating all of these changes, citing earlier readings in the footnotes, along with an indication of any variation in the ink color or use of other writing implements.

Tolkien occasionally used different widths of pen-nib, especially for contrast between the tengwar forms and their transcription, and the fine-nib pen often used for the latter was also employed for emendations in the introductory section and the tables and notes for the first three declensions. One of these is a note about the dative singular forms of the *-ĭ*, *-ŭ* nouns, the declensions of which (along with the *-i̯ə*, *-u̯ə* nouns) are given after declensions I to III, without a separate numeral designation. Two of the example nouns given are *lindi-* 'pool' and *siri-* 'river' with dative singulars *linder* and *sirer*. Next to these forms in the paradigm Tolkien added with a fine-nib pen the alternative forms *lindie* and *sirye*, and the note in the upper margin which explains this dative ending *-e* as a Kor-Eldarin variant found only in Qenya after consonants. This ending occurs here as a variant because the semivocalic stems could have consonantal pronunciations before vowels ("*-i, -ī, u, ū* = *i̯, ii̯, u̯, uu̯*"). Similarly for the stems *tundu-* 'hole' and *mulu-* 'dust' the variant dative singular forms *tundue* beside *tundor* and *mulwe* beside *mulor* were added with the fine-nib pen, along with a cross-reference to the note on the previous manuscript page.

Within the paradigms for declensions VI and VII of actual consonant stems, the dative singular forms are all given with the suffix *-en*, e.g. *nēr* 'man', dat. *neren*; *kas* 'head', dat. *karen*; *nēn* 'water', dat. *nēnen*; *qen* 'a Quend', dat. *qenden*; *laman* 'tame beast', dat. *lamnen*; *olar* 'dream', dat. *olaren*; *pilin* 'arrow', dat. *pilinden*, etc. In line with this conception Tolkien went back to the semivocalic stems and added a final *n* to each of the dative singular forms that ended in *-e*, altering *lindie* to *lindien*, *sirye* to *siryen*, *tundue* to *tunduen*, and *mulwe* to *mulwen*. This included the *-i̯ə* and *-u̯ə* nouns, where the dative forms in *-e* were part of the original layer of composition: thus for *malo* 'rust' dat. *malwe* was emended to *malwen*; for *pole* 'meal, flour' dat. *polye* to *polyen*, etc. It is worth noting that dative singular forms *polye* and *malwe* occur in Version 1 of the Qenya Declensions, which does not include any consonant-stem nouns, while dative singular *pilinden* (beside *pilindar*), *neren* and *karen* occur already in Versions 2 and 3.

The deletions in crayon with accompanying revised text in the original ink are all found in the later portion of DN dealing with the consonant stems. These are primarily concerned with Tolkien's further consideration of variant case forms, especially the instrumental singular. In the paradigm originally composed for the noun *nēr* this case has the form *nerden,* and the notes explain that the *d* is partly derived from other nouns where it was an expected development, such as *nenden* "with *nd* < *nn*" or *talden* "with *ld* < *ln.*" In contrast an Old Qenya form *nermen* is also mentioned "with old suffix *-men*" (see below p. 21, fn. 82). The original table includes variant forms for some of the singular cases, such as allative *nerta* and *nerunta,* or ablative *nerullo* and *nello.* Subsequently Tolkien composed a revised version of the declension of *nēr,* with the table including only the shorter of these variant case forms (*nello, nerta,* etc.) and the longer forms listed in the accompanying note. They are described as later colloquial forms that approximate the normal forms of declensions like *qen,* with allative *qendunta,* ablative *qendullo,* etc. In this list Tolkien included a variant form of the instrumental singular, *neranen* similarly comparable to *qendanen.*

Perhaps from consideration of the internal chronology of these various forms, Tolkien later revised *nerden* to *nermen* in the table and struck out the allusion in the note to *nermen* as an archaic variant of *nerden.* Probably at the same time he revised the discussion of this case in the introduction to the consonant stems, inserting a detailed phonological explanation in the margin of the original text (see below p. 17). This states that *-men* was the older form of the instrumental suffix, which was preserved after consonant stems in *r* or *l,* but otherwise underwent various changes. The more common form *-nen* was due to dissimilation and later spread by analogy. In the subsequent paradigm for *tāl* 'foot' the instrumental singular is first written as *talden,* and later revised to *talmen*; but in the paradigm as originally composed for *nēn* 'water' the variant *nenwen* is given (rather than *nenden*) and for *hun* 'earth' the form *hunwen* (rather than *hunden*), in accord with the later conception. So apparently Tolkien made these revisions while he was still composing this section dealing with the consonant stems.

Qenya Declensions

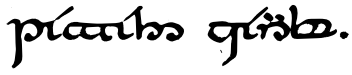
Tolkien continued to revise his conception of the Qenya declensions, especially the vocalic stems, and he compiled several declension tables to reflect these changes, apparently intending them to replace the tables in the *Declension of Nouns.* The main group of tables that seems to proceed most closely from DN we have designated "Version 5." The vocalic declensions in these tables are characterized by the inclusion of a **comitative** case with the suffix *-l* (plural *-le*) and a new conception of the **allative** case with suffix *-nde* (plural *-nden*). These tables can be further divided into three subgroups where Tolkien has tried out different ways of presenting his revised conception.

The first subgroup (Version 5a) extends to only two declensions, one exemplified by the nouns *sanga* 'crowd' and *ilduma* 'heaven' in a single table, and the other similarly by *malle* 'street', *mintye* 'peak', *kantele* 'music' and *tyalie* 'play'. The second subgroup (Version 5b) has three tables: first declension *kirya* 'ship' and *ilduma*; second *lasse* 'leaf' and *tyalie*; and third *pelko* 'leg' and *untamo* 'enemy'. Since Tolkien never completed the presentation of the second declension in Version 5a, comparison with 5b depends mainly on the first declension forms. In a brief paragraph introducing the former he explains that only "the current forms in standard Qenya, spoken and written" are listed in the tables, while "archaic forms" and those "found only in the fragments of Old Qenya" are given in the notes on the declension. Forms cited in these notes include *sangau,* the OQ form of genitive *sango*; *sangale,* variant of comitative *sangal*;

and the unglossed noun *timpana* with instrumental *timpanámen,* exemplifying the OQ use of original ending *-men* beside the assimilated *-nen* in *sanganen, ildumánen.* The archaic short plural forms *sangar, sangaron, sangaive,* etc., are also listed and said to occur in OQ and also as variants in "modern verse" with the same meaning as "current forms with *lí.*"

In DN the table of plural forms for the *ē*-declension had columns for both the short and the long plural forms. In Version 5b Tolkien extends this pattern to all three of the vowel declension tables. The long plurals are very regular, with suffixes beginning either in *-li-* or *-lí-* as in *kiryalin, kiryali, kiryalion, kiryalíva,* etc. The only other variation is in whether the length of the stem-vowel is retained in stems of three syllables, as in *ildumálin* beside *ildumalíva.* This allows Tolkien to present all of the long plural endings for *kirya* in the first declension table, in a column beside the forms of the short plurals; and in the subsequent two tables he lists only the long plural nominatives, *lasselin, tyaliélin* and *pelkolin, untamólin,* with a note: "declined as *kiryalin, ildumálin.*"

Both Versions 5a and 5b are headed by a running title "Grammar" with a subheading, so they must have been intended as part of a larger grammatical work. We have a fragmentary document that may be the top half of the first page of the work in question:



Tengwesta Qenyava

∵

Quenya Grammar.

I.

The Qenya alphabet. The following is the special application to Q. of the Valinorian alphabet of Feanor. The original symmetry is in some points destroyed, by the using up of consonant-signs, no longer needed, for vowels or for the more frequent of Q. consonant-combinations.

The values are given in the usual roman transliteration now in fixed use (among the Qendi themselves). On the exact phonetic significance see below.

Series :—	P.	T.	TY.	K.	Q.
1.	*pa.*	*ta.*	*tya.*	*ka.*	*qa.*
2.	*mpa.*	*nta.*	*ntya.*	*nka.*	*nqa.*[7]

We saw above that the *Declension of Nouns* was similarly part of a larger grammatical work. Comparison of the tengwar used in the fragment that survives shows that the *Tengwesta Qenyava* was later than DN. For example the letter , used to represent *st(a)* in the

[7] The rest of the page was torn off below this line. The tops of square brackets are visible in the K and Q columns of the next line. No ascenders are visible, so the tengwar within the brackets were presumably and .

transcription of *Tengwesta,* was used for *rd* in the transcription of *nerdon* in DN, while it is later used for *st(a)* in the transcription of *pelkosta* in Version 5b (see below pp. 20, 49). Perhaps developments in the conception of the writing system were part of Tolkien's motivation in redoing the declension tables of DN for a revision of his Qenya Grammar; and the fragment may be part of the same revision. We give a description of the variations in the tengwar used in all of these documents below.

Tolkien wrote a subheading for notes to the three declensions in Version 5b but never composed them. He seems to have decided instead to make tables of the endings for all the declensions, which we have designated Version 5c. These list the endings of the cases with the singular and plural in parallel columns, and the duals listed at the end of each table, for all of the vocalic and semivocalic stems, i.e. separate tables for *ā, ē, ō, ī, ū, ǐ (jə),* and *ŭ (wə)* stems. Old Qenya and other variant forms of the endings are also listed in parethenses next to the regular endings. The cases are identified only by number, using the same order as in Version 5b.

The first seven declensions are arranged on two manuscript pages with three and four tables respectively. The third page contains declensions of nouns having the consonant-stem endings. These are given in a table for the noun *kalma,* followed by lists of the full inflected forms of five nouns: *nêr, pilin, filit, hōn* and *hen.* The majority of the inflexions, including the variants listed, which are sometimes marked as "later" or occasionally "older" or "arch." (for *archaic*), and sometimes with the sign † (presumably for *poetic*), are the same as those given in DN. But there are some differences in conception, in addition to the new allative, which has the singular endings *-ande, -inde* or *-de,* plural *-unden* or *-den,* and dual *-andet* or *-det.* For example the regular form of the instrumental singular was *-anen* in DN, as in *pilindanen* or *neranen* (variant of shorter *nermen*), but is *-unen* in Version 5c, as in *pilindunen* and *nerunen* (still a variant of *nermen*). Note that the fact that *nermen* is a revision of *nerden* in DN, but is the form that occurs in Version 5c as it was composed, corroborates that DN is the earlier document.

The dual forms in the Version 5 declensions also show conceptual development from those in DN. The earlier distinctive nominative case, *kiyra**nt**, ner**unt**,* etc., has been eliminated, with a single form comparable to the earlier accusative forms, *kiya**t**, ner**at*** (cf. DN *ner**ut***) serving as both nominative and accusative dual. The genitive, dative and instrumental cases of the dual are significantly changed: *kiya**hta**, ner**ahta**; kiya**u**, ner**u**; kiya**met**, ner**met*** replaced with *kiya**tu**, ner(a)**tu**; kiya**tar**, ner(a)**tar**; kiya**nwen**, ner**anwen**.* The fact that the earlier ending of the instrumental dual is still used in the form *sangamet* in Version 5a (alongside newer *sangatu, sangatar*) confirms that these declensions date from after DN but before Versions 5b and 5c.

The final table presented here, which we designate "Version 6," consists of the declension of the nouns *kirya* 'boat', *telko* 'leg' and *lasse* 'leaf' in parallel columns, with the singular, plural, and dual forms presented in three successive blocks, on one and a half manuscript pages. The document has the heading "*Qenya* declensions" and subheading "**First declension**: original long vowels *ā, ē, ō.*" But there are no further notes or explanation, and Tolkien never completed the presentation of his conception of the Qenya noun at this stage.

The paradigm differs from that of the comparable nouns of Version 5 in the nominative singular (which is endingless), the dative with endings *-n, -no,* comitative *-ko,* and allative *-nta, -ntar, -ntas.* There are no accusative, genitival adjective, or partitive forms listed, nor any long plural forms in *-li.* Like pl. "Base" *kiya**i*** given beside the nom. *kiya**r**,* and parallel to the pl. dat. *kiya**i**no,* inst. *kiya**i**nen* and com. *kiya**i**ko,* the dual *kiya**t*** has a base *kiya**u**-* with dat. *kiya**u**no,* inst. *kiya**u**nen* and com. *kiya**u**ko.*

Tengwar in the Qenya Declensions

The types of Elvish script used in the documents presented in this volume are early varieties of the writing system later known as the Tengwar.[8] Tolkien employs a different variety (or mode) in each of the three versions of the Qenya Declensions, and the increasing similarity of these modes to later Q(u)enya applications of the Fëanorian system seems to reflect a chronological progression.[9]

In the following descriptions of each mode, tengwar that are not attested in the appropriate version of the Qenya Declensions have been placed in square brackets. Where the values of these unattested tengwar can be safely assumed for a given mode, these values likewise appear in square brackets. In the table of the mode used in Version 5, the tengwar that appear in the *Tengwesta Qenyava* fragment but not in the Qenya Declensions are given in parentheses.[10]

Mode used in Version 4 (DN)

Consonants

t	p	k	q
nt	[mp]	[nk]	nq
r	w	h	f
rd	v	ht	—
nd	[mb]	ng	[ngw]
n	m	[see vowels]	nw
y	—	l	ld
s	st	sty[11]	
lw	mn	ps	rn

[8] We will refer to full letters as *tengwar* (sg. *tengwa*) and diacritical marks as *tehtar* (sg. *tehta*), in accordance with the nomenclature of the Fëanorian system, although it is not clear that Tolkien was yet using this terminology.

[9] The values of the tengwar in Versions 5 and 6 are largely consistent with the tengwar names in *The Etymologies*; see *Vinyar Tengwar* (**VT**), no. 46 (July 2004), pp. 29–34.

[10] It is impossible to say whether the mode of the *Tengwesta Qenyava* fragment is identical to that of Version 5 or Version 6, since the signs that distinguish the two modes are absent from the fragment.

[11] Given that **ly** and **ty** are written in this mode by placing the **y**-tehta above the tengwar for **l** and **t** respectively, it is curious that **sty** is not similarly represented by **st** + **y**-tehta. Since is only attested once (in – *istịa*), it could be an error for (also rarely attested) with an omitted **y**-tehta.

Vowels and diphthongs

a	a [see below]	á	á [see below]	ai	ai
e	e	é	é	au	au
i	i	í	í	oi	oi
o	o	ó	ó	ui	ui
u	u	ú	ú	uí	uí

A consonant is assumed to be followed by the vowel **a**, unless (1) followed by another vowel or (2) marked with an underposed dot, indicating that no vowel follows.[12] Tolkien frequently omits the latter. The tengwa a (or its allographic variant u) is only used to represent **a** in word-initial position and after another vowel; after a consonant it represents **á**.

Tolkien occasionally fails to place a tehta above i, especially in the case of **i**.

Other tehtar

Placed above consonant:

¯	doubled	*lasse* 'leaf'	
¨	following **y**	*tyalie* 'play'	

Placed below consonant:

̣	no following vowel	*nén* 'water'

Punctuation is as in English.

Mode used in Version 5

Consonants

t	p	k	q
nt	mp	nk	nq
[b]	[d]	[g]	[gw]
s	[f]	[h]	[hw]
st	v	ht	—
[m]	[n]	(nc)	(ngw)
nd	[mb]	ng	ngw
n	m	[see vowels]	[see vowels]
[y]	[w]	or	l
—	—	l	ld
r (non-final)	r (final)	ss	

[12] This tehta is called variously *pusta, putta,* and *unutikse* in the manuscript of *The Etymologies*; see VT 46, pp. 10, 19, 29–30.

Vowels and diphthongs

—	**a** [see below]		á		**ai**
	e		é		
	i		í		
	o		ó		
	u	[]	ú		

A consonant is assumed to be followed by the vowel **a**, unless (1) followed by another vowel or (2) marked with an underposed dot, indicating that no vowel follows.[13] Tolkien sometimes omits the latter. No examples of initial or post-vocalic **a** appear in the manuscripts.

Other tehtar

Placed above consonant:

	doubled		*malle* 'street'
	following **w**		*lassenwen* *'with two leaves' (dual instr.)
	following **y**		*tyalie* 'play'

Placed below consonant:

	no following vowel		*pelko* 'leg'

Punctuation is as in English.

Mode used in Version 6

This mode is largely identical to that used in Version 5, but differs from it in the following points:

- **r** is represented by in all positions;
- **ss** is represented by ;
- **o** is represented by or ;
- **ú** is attested, having the form ;
- the tehta for following **w** has the form , exemplified in the diphthong **au** .

Primitive Quendian Final Consonants

In the *Declension of Nouns* Tolkien refers to an historical account or explanation of the origins of the inflexions to follow the presentation of the declensions, although he did not prepare such an account at that time (see below pp. 3, 8, 14). He did compose a "Note on final consonants" (which we will abbreviate **NFC**), apparently intending it to be part of a larger treatment of the grammatical structure of Primitive Quendian. This describes which consonants could occur at the end of words in PQ, and also lists which of these were used as suffixes to mark various grammatical categories, briefly indicating how these primitive suffixes were altered or combined to yield inflexions in Qenya and Noldorin, mainly those marking the categories of number and case.

This nine-page manuscript is dated April 28, 1936. It begins with a general assertion: "Words could end in consonants in PQ as they did in Valarin." Tolkien goes on to describe how this Quendian language preferred certain final sounds and "evinced a marked dislike" for

[13] See footnote 12.

others. This suggests that the historical conception is similar to that in the first version of the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa* (or 'Quendian Grammar') where it is said: "Now this language of the Elves derived in the beginning from the Valar, but they changed it even in the learning, and moreover modified and enriched it constantly at all times by their own invention."[14] The nomenclature used for the various Elven languages mentioned in TQ 1 shows that it was probably composed in 1937.

In NFC Tolkien describes the following "final consonantal inflexions": substantival plural **m**; verbal plural **r, l**; dual **s, t, th**; affix **t** used as deictic, or for nominative case; allative suffix **d**; and the element **-n** associated with the genitive and related adjectival formations. In outlining the grammatical usages of these inflexions he also discusses certain vocalic suffixes, such as plural *ī*, dual *ū*, or dative *ă̆*, and various affixes which contain both consonants and vowels, such as partitive *ʒŏ̆*, ablative *lŏ̆, rŏ̆*, locative *sĕ̆, thĕ̆*, or instrumental *mĕ̆n*. Some of these inflexions are mentioned in *The Etymologies*, which was composed in the 1930s.[15] Thus *ʒō* and "plural *m*" are cited under the base ƷŎ̆ 'from, away, from among, out of', as underlying "the old partitive in Q *-on*." An ablative element LŌ- is listed, from which the Q. endings *-ello, lō* are derived. The ancient allative form *tă̆d* 'thither' given in NFC to exemplify suffix *d* is comparable to the form **tad*, cited as the source of Q *tar* 'thither' under Etym. stem TA- 'that'. This demonstrative stem is also mentioned in NFC as possibly related to the deictic affix *t*, which "came to function as nom[inative]" in Eldarin nouns "with vocalic ending" such as *parmā-t, smalu-t*, etc.

These inflexions show some conceptual development from the etymological detail Tolkien gives incidentally in the *Declension of Nouns*. Its introductory section states that the Eldarin nominative was the unaltered stem, but in vocalic stems "in Qenya a particle *-nə* (of deictic origin) has become agglutinated to the *nominative*, producing *-on, -en, -an*" when the final *ə* was lost. In the plural the Eldarin "nominative had a sign *-z*," which distinguished it from the accusative, i.e. nom. *-īz (līz)*, accus. *-ī*. This ending was lost in KorEldarin so that the nom. ending *-n* was adopted in the Qenya plural as well. The dative ending *-r* is said to derive from *t*, "ultimately from *-to* or *ta* and originally allative 'towards'," and thus is connected with the allative endings *-tā* and *-ntā*, mentioned in the discussion of the consonant-stem endings.

There is more than one layer of revisions to NFC. Some emendations in the original ink were made in the course of composition, and others apparently later, though not necessarily before the completion of the original text. Interspersed with these are revisions in pencil, presumably made at different times, an example being the addition of instrumental *mĕ̆n* to the list of adverbial endings. Tolkien also lettered the original seven pages of the manuscript from (a) to (g) in pencil. And he added notes in pencil on the first page: *Final Cons. in PQ and Eldarin* (above the title) and "To go to Qendian Struct[ure]" (in the upper right corner), the latter probably referring to TQ 1. Subsequent to lettering the original pages Tolkien revised the discussion of the element *-n*, deleting the original three paragraphs with wavy lines in pencil, and inserting a rider composed in ink on two half-sheets.

In the earlier version the adjective ending is *-nă̆* and the Qenya (and Noldorin) gen. sg. *n* derives from the shorter variant *nă̆*. In the revision on the rider the element *-n* has an "adjectivalized form"-*nā*, while the Q. and N. genitive in *-n* is (perhaps) a reduced form of *nĕ̆*. It is in this revised treatment of the genitive that Tolkien introduces the old partitive element *ʒŏ̆*

[14] Cf. *Tengwesta Qenderinwa 1* (**TQ 1**), ed. Christopher Gilson and Patrick H. Wynne, PE 18, p. 23

[15] *The Etymologies* (**Etym.**), in *The Lost Road*, ed. Christopher Tolkien, 1987, pp. 339–400. Also cf. "Addenda and Corrigenda to the *Etymologies*," ed. Carl F. Hostetter and Patrick H. Wynne, VT, nos. 45 and 46.

as the source of the suffix *-ō*. In DN Tolkien had said only that the "original suffix" marking the genitive (ablative) with meaning 'of' was "apparently *-ō*." Further revisions were made in both ink and pencil to the text of the NFC rider, after its initial composition. In particular the association of the element *-n* with the *genitive* was elaborated to "'*genitive/dative*' of possession or assoc[iation]," apparently to clarify the underlying contrast with the genitive derived from the old partitive, and the Eldarin form *nĕ* is tentatively related to a base √ENE, so that the ending *-n* takes the form *-en* after consonants. In effect this provides a new explanation for the consonant-stem dative singular ending *-en,* which in DN had been derived "apparently from *-ēm*" (see below p. 10).

In this edition of NFC we give the text as it stood after all of the emendations made in the original ink or in pencil, with earlier readings given in the footnotes. Sometime after all of these changes, Tolkien made further revisions to the text which were distinguished by using red ink. He gave the text a new title: "*Final Consonants* in CQ *and Prim. Eldarin,* with special reference to inflexion." In accord with this he emended the abbreviation "PQ" throughout the text to "CQ" (standing for 'Common Quendian'), a usage he seems to have preferred after the emergence of the conception of *Parmaqesta* (or 'book-language'), which is also designated by the abbreviation *PQ* (cf. TQ 1, pp. 25, 27). Tolkien struck out all of the discussion of the use of the affix *t* to mark the Eldarin nominative, leaving only the examples of its deictic use in **ent* 'over there' and **yat* 'away back there; ago', along with a summary statement that it was used as a noun suffix "in form *-t, nta*" in a sense similar to "a definite article. But this does not appear in Quenya." He also struck out the discussion of the developments from adjectival genitive *-nā* and genitive/dative *-n(ĕ)* connected to an original element *-n,* leaving only the mentions of these in the list of the "most widely used & probably ancient" syllabic affixes. These various revisions and deletions in red ink are indicated as such in the footnotes.

Common Quendian Declension

Tolkien placed a short document with the NFC, in which he summarized the revised conception of the CQ declension of nouns. The text takes up both sides of a piece of paper measuring 5¼ by 8 inches, which is torn along two of its edges. This was the upper right quarter of an unused University of Wales degree examination mark-sheet. Tolkien was an external examiner for the University of Wales in the spring of 1944, and this may be the occasion for his having unused copies of their forms.[16] He started composing on the blank side of the quarter-sheet, but ended up continuing the text on the printed side, which he turned upside-down and ignored the rows and columns.

The text has no title, but begins with a general statement: "In CQ the *declension of nouns* had probably not been greatly elaborated." There is no phonological discussion of final consonants in CQ, and the inflexions of the various cases are discussed before a very brief statement of how plurality and duality were indicated. But the conceptual details are for the most part the same as in the NFC after its latest revision: lengthening of the stem-vowel in certain nominatives; a 'partitive' element which "was probably *ō*"; locative *-sĕ*, allative *nă*, ablative *lŏ*; plural element *ī* or ending *m*; and dual *ū* or *-t*. It is notable that here we have the earliest clear indication of formal symmetry among the "strengthened" forms of the *adverbial* cases, with *ssē, -nnā,* and *-llō* each displaying a similar doubling of the initial consonant of the shorter suffix.

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[16] Cf. *The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien,* ed. Humphrey Carpenter and Christopher Tolkien, 1981, pp. 71, 438 note [60] 8; and *The J. R. R. Tolkien Companion and Guide,* by Christina Scull and Wayne G. Hammond, 2006, vol. I, p. 268.

Following the description of these features Tolkien wrote some hasty notes apparently outlining their developments in Qenya, in which he mentions OQ (i.e. Old Qenya), PQ (Parmaqesta) and TQ (Tarqesta). A tentative conception that emerges here is an "accus. sg. ending[?] + *d*," which becomes *-l*, as in *kiryād* > *kiryal*, although "this went out of use early[?] in OQ." These notes begin with the terse directive: "make[?] {CQ} CE" (in which "CQ" was struck through before the letter Q was complete), apparently meaning the text should be rewritten with Common Eldarin as the starting point. And indeed Tolkien placed a third text between this one and the NFC, which begins its discussion of primitive features underlying the Quenya declensions with a statement similar to what was said about CQ: "In CE the inflexional declension of nouns was not yet much developed."

Nouns

This text has the simple title *Nouns*. It is four pages long, written in ink on both sides of two sheets, each measuring 7¾ by 9½ inches and with one edge torn. The first page has a printed heading that includes the instructions indicating the paper is from an unused student's examination book. Tolkien lettered the pages "a" to "d" in pencil. An indication of the date of composition is the circumstance that he inserted these three texts together between the pages of a newspaper dated July 2, 1952, when he put them in the box-file where he kept them; so probably *Nouns* was composed and revised sometime before this date. This is corroborated by an allusion in the text to "the three main branches" of Eldarin: Lindarin, Noldorin and Telerin. The name *Lindar* was changed to *Vanyar* in revisions Tolkien made to the Silmarillion texts in 1951 or soon after.[17]

Nouns begins with the statement: "These could in certain cases described above be bare basic stems $^{1}\surd$ ending in long vowel of any kind, $^{2}\surd$ $^{3}\surd$ ending in certain consonants." It is uncertain which is the text with these "cases described above"; but in "Elements of Quendian Structure" (a revision of TQ 1) the symbols $^{1}\surd$, $^{2}\surd$ and $^{3}\surd$, are defined as referring to the possible forms of the *kanta* ('frame') of the base, the superscripted numerals indicating the number of consonants in it, and the parts of speech that can have these shapes are indicated (PE 18, pp. 60–61). The text outlines the vocalic modifications and extensions that Common Eldarin stems could have, including certain semantic patterns, e.g. "there was a strong tendency to reserve[?] *ō* for males, *ē* for females, *ā* was 'common'."

In describing the Eldarin inflexional categories Tolkien returns to the order he employed in NFC, giving first the affixes for *number*, and then the inflexions for *case*. In discussing the dual number, he introduces the conception that the ending "*-t* was doubtless a reduced form of the √AT = two." Also the inanimate collective endings *thā, tta, sta*, which in NFC were described as extended forms of the dual affixes *t, th, s*, are now said to be "distinct in origin" from the dual ending *-t*. They are the "source of Exilic or Alcor[in] *-ath* plurals." Tolkien begins the discussion of case by stressing that the only relationship of this kind in primitive Eldarin was "the tendency to distinguish between *subjective* and *objective* forms of nouns." The subjective was usually the bare stem, except for stem-vowel lengthening in some monosyllables; while the objective was formed by "vocalic extension" added to nouns ending in a consonant, or else by lengthening of the final vowel. Thus we have subj. *tāl*, obj. *tălă* vs. subj. *parmă*, obj. *parmā*.

Three features of the syntax of the subjective and objective are described in detail, first the order in which the object nouns occur with verbs such as *give* or *teach* that take two objects.

[17] Cf. *The Annals of Aman*, in *Morgoth's Ring* (**X**), ed. Christopher Tolkien, 1993, pp. 3, 47, 82, 88.

Tolkien hesitated about this aspect of the primitive languages. In the earlier text about Common Quendian he said that the indirect object "usually but not necessarily preceded the direct object"; but he changed "preceded" to "followed" in the course of composition. In *Nouns* he wrote that "the *indirect* object (contrary to use in English) usually **followed** the *direct.*" But sometime after the original composition he altered this in red ink to say: "the *indirect* object (as in English) usually **preceded** the *direct.*" The second syntactic feature described, which is first introduced in *Nouns,* is that either the subjective or objective form could be used in a 'vocative' sense. The former would be used when calling out to a person by name, but the latter was used when the person addressed is the same as the object of the verb, as in "I will slay thee, wicked man." Tolkien cites the form this sentence would have in Common Eldarin; but he emends the form of the verb using the pen and ink of the original, and later adds a third version of the sentence (without deleting the original and using a pen with a wider nib), suggesting that the conception of some parts of the grammar is still somewhat tentative. The third syntactic feature described is that of 'loose composition' where the "bare form" of a noun was placed before another noun to express a genitive "of vague relation or connexion," as in *kiryă kyulma* 'a ship's mast'. This construction was mentioned in the text on CQ; but there it was a function of the accusative as the "undefined case" while in CE it is usually the subjective form, except for monosyllabic consonantal stems (like *tāl, tălă*) where the objective form would be used.

Nouns ends with a very brief treatment of the other affixes involved in "the process of declension-building," essentially a summary of concepts already developed in the previous texts. Tolkien's writing becomes more and more hasty throughout, and we have indicated doubtful readings as usual. As with NFC we present the text of *Nouns* incorporating all of the emendations made with the original pen and ink; earlier readings are given in the footnotes, along with the clearly later revisions in red ink or with a different nib, identified as such.

Notes for Qenya Declensions

The version of the *Quenya Grammar* from the 1940s includes documents that treat "Quendian & Common Eldarin Verbal Structure"; the "Quenya Verbal System"; "Personal Pronouns"; and "The Demonstrative, Relative, and Correlative stems." For the most part these were originally carefully written in blue ink on unused lined candidates' examination script paper, although subsequently they were extensively revised or rewritten. Together they effectively derive the forms and syntax of the Quenya verb and pronoun from Common Eldarin elements and structures. There is no comparable treatment of the noun declensions from this period, but Tolkien did place together with these documents various notes outlining his conceptions, including roughly tabulated declensions for Old Qenya and the Parmaqesta, mostly written in blue ink on the backs of candidates' examinations.

Among these is a fairly carefully written six-page document called: "Notes for Q. declensions" (which we will abbrevate **NQD**). This describes the Common Eldarin and Old Qenya elements and features that underlie the Qenya declensions. We present this document here since it appears to be closely based on *Nouns* and was probably composed not very long after it.[18] Five pages of NQD were originally composed in blue ink on Oxford paper, on the backs of sheets previously used by Tolkien for writings about the "AB" language or West-Midlands dialect of Middle English found in the *Ancrene Wisse* and *Hali Meiðhad.* The second

[18] One of the rough declension tables placed with NQD was written on the back of the printed minutes from a meeting held on May 5, 1944.

page is on a slightly smaller sheet measuring 5½ by 8¼ inches, written in blue with a finer-nibbed pen, partly over an erased text in pencil. This is a revision and elaboration of what was originally a single paragraph about the gender-specific endings of certain noun-stems.

Five of the pages of NQD were subsequently numbered, 1 and 2 in ink, and 3 to 5 in pencil. The last, unnumbered page contains the beginning of a preliminary, briefer version of NQD. This version was two pages long, most of the second page of which describes the declensional features developed in Qenya that were not already found in Common Eldarin. Tolkien rewrote the contents of the first page of this preliminary version, expanding and subsequently revising it; and then incorporated the second page of the preliminary version into the end of the revision as page number 5.

The features of Common Eldarin originally given in NQD are the same as those in *Nouns.* There is a clarification of the conception of the usual word-order when the verb takes two objects. The same examples are given to show the distinction between Common Eldarin and English, whereby the *indirect object* usually followed the *direct object.* Thus Eldarin would say: *I sent messengers king* and *I gave gifts men,* but the latter could also be expressed as in English, *I gave men gifts.* The exception is that "where the *indirect* object was **personal** (or 'animate') and the *direct* was 'inanimate', the personal or animate noun could come first."

Tolkien made emendations to NQD with the original pen and ink, some in the course of composition, and later also with a fine-nibbed pen or in pencil. A significant new conception was introduced in these revisions: "The **subjective** form was as a rule, indicated by addition of *-a.*" For noun-stems ending in *ă, ĕ* or *ŏ* this suffix was reduced to *ə* and then "coalesced with the preceding vowel" to yield *ā, ē* or *ō.* "The **objective** form was, as a rule, the bare noun-stem without modification," and consequently there were nouns with forms like subj. *kiri̯ā,* obj. *kiri̯ă.* About another feature of CE Tolkien seems to be hesitant. In the preliminary version of NQD the instrumental affix is first given as *-nĕm,* but this is changed to *-mĕn* in the original ink. In the expanded version this suffix is given as *-mĕn,* but Tolkien later emended this in pencil to *-nēm.* In this edition we give the latest version of the text of NQD incorporating all of the revisions, with earlier readings described in the footnotes.

Common Eldarin: Noun Structure

In 1951 and early in 1952 Tolkien was in the process of revising the *Quenta Silmarillion* and composing the *Annals of Aman* and the *Grey Annals,* revisions of the *Annals of Valinor* and the *Annals of Beleriand.*[19] He had set aside the earlier materials in 1937, and the *Silmarillion* (as he referred to them collectively) was "shelved" until he had nearly finished *The Lord of the Rings,* the "final fair copy" of which he completed at the end of 1949 (*Letters,* pp. 133, 136). At what must have been around the same time Tolkien also worked on a second revised version of the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa,* and composed the *Outline of Phonology,* a revision of the earlier *Outline of Phonetic Development* (cf. PE 18, pp. 19–20; PE 19, pp. 12–14). Tolkien left the revised *Tengwesta* and the *Outlines* together in the same box-file, and placed just behind them a group of documents which he designated collectively as *Common Eldarin Morphology.* To the first of these he originally gave the title: "*Early Inflexional Elements* and Final Consonants in Eldarin." This is the final piece that we present in this issue.

Subsequent to the original composition Tolkien added an new title in red ink: "A. *Common Eldarin: Noun Structure*" (which we will abbreviate **ENS**). This associates the document with

[19] Cf. *The Grey Annals,* in *The War of the Jewels* (**XI**), ed. Christopher Tolkien, 1994, pp. 3–4, 140; and X, pp. 3, 141–2.

the others dealing with Common Eldarin grammar begun or projected at this time, which Tolkien listed in pencil on a separate sheet beneath their collective title written in ink:

Common
Eldarin Morphology

A. *Noun structure*
B. Verb structure
C. Pronouns & Demonstrative stems & Correlatives
D. Prepositions and basic adverbs
E. Numerals.

ENS was carefully written throughout in black ink using both sides of 15 sheets of paper each measuring 7 by 9 inches. The first four sheets are lined paper (although Tolkien generally ignored the lines), the rest are unlined; and the pages were numbered from 1 to 30 in pencil. The text is divided into six sections (numbered in the original ink with the symbol "§" prefixed to each of the numbers later in pencil): §1 *Words ending in a consonant*; §2 *Old monosyllabic stems*; §3 *Old dissyllabic stems*; §4 *Inflexional elements*; §5 *Derivative Stems: Nouns* and *Adjectives*; and §6 '*Personification*'.

That the original title of ENS did not mention nouns reflects the fact that Tolkien based §1 to §3 fairly closely on the beginning of NFC as revised, which describes the final consonants possible in Common Quendian, and the noun-stems formed directly from KAT-bases and KALAT-bases. Tolkien takes into account later conceptual developments, and these features are attributed to CE, while CQ is only mentioned briefly; but the order of presenting the facts is similar and for the most part the same examples of old noun-stems are cited, though often elaborated further or supplemented. For example, to illustrate that monosyllabic stems were "formed from TĀ-bases, with consonantal addition," NFC cites *khō-n* 'heart' and *mō-l* 'slave'. In ENS there is a clarification that in such cases the "stem was made with a consonantal enlargement, which did not necessarily reappear in related derivatives from the same base." And in citing the same examples Tolkien adds that *khō-n* and *mō-l* are "probably related" to *okhor* 'blood' and *mōja-* 'toil, be afflicted'.

Under §4 after touching briefly on the limited inflexion of verbs in CE, Tolkien presents the features of the declension of nouns in three subsections: (i) *Number*; (ii) *Absolute, Subjective,* and *Objective* forms; and (iii) *Other inflexional elements in nouns.* Under (i) the treatment of plurality is based at least partly on the discussion of this feature in *Nouns.* For example, the statement in that earlier document that the element [ī] "was added direct to the stem, and preceded any other affixes or enclitics" (which was also echoed in NQD) is elaborated in ENS by the statement that [ī] "was added to the stem direct, and since it preceded the addition of any other affixes, as those for 'case', it was probably the oldest element." And significantly, the concept appearing before only in *Nouns* that the originally verbal affix *-r (l)*; *-ṛ (ḷ)* "spread to **pronouns** and then **nouns** in Quenya" is developed in ENS to the idea that: "The consonantal elements are by some considered to have invaded the *noun* from the *pronouns* and *verbs.*"

In the treatment of duality the concept was introduced in *Nouns* that "[t] could be used as equivalent of & with or instead of the separate numeral for 'two' to which it was related." This is exemplified in ENS and further elaborated. Thus at one point the dual noun *eledā'ta, eleda'tta* 'a couple of Elves' is cited, and subsequently the numerical phrase *galadā atta* '2 trees', so that

the etymological development is evident. In addition to the derivation in *Nouns* of [t] from √AT 'two' Tolkien gives a parallel etymology for [ū] in ENS: "With *ū* and *t* are sometimes compared the numeral forms or stems JŪ and ATA (ATTA, TATA)." This is comparable to Etym. base YŪ 'two, both'. These and other resemblances specifically to either NFC or *Nouns* suggest that Tolkien may have had these earlier manuscripts at hand when he was composing ENS. If so, the fact mentioned above, that he left them together between the pages of a newspaper, lends the date July 2, 1952, a possible further significance as an approximate *terminus ad quem* for Tolkien's original composition of ENS, after which he would no longer have needed to consult NFC or *Nouns.*

Tolkiens treatment of the features that distinguished subject and object becomes somewhat complex in ENS §4 (ii). He introduces the concept of an **absolute** form, which "was simply the base stem of the noun without significant modifications or any additional inflexion." This is then distinguished from the terms *subjective* and *objective,* which refer to forms that are overtly marked as the subject or (indirect) object of the verb. Thus the lengthened forms of old monosyllables and dissyllables, such as *nēr, tāl, atár* and *talám,* were subjective; whereas the objective affixes were *-a* for consonantal stems and *-d* for vocalic, such as *něra, átara, Ulmód* and *kírjād.* The absolute form is used for the subject when a noun has no subjective form (as *Ulmó* and *kírjā*); for all nouns as the direct object of verbs that take two objects; and in other contexts where "according to Eldarin syntax no inflexion was required."

Tolkien also touches on adjectives, since these "were not distinguished inflexionally from nouns in Eldarin." He gives some evocative Quenya examples to illustrate the grammatical points, such as *Sindar Eldar* 'Grey Elves' as an example of agreement in number; *Sinda Eldō* 'a Grey Elf's' to show the adjective is not usually inflected for case; and *Sindar i Eldar Malariando* 'Grey are the Elves of Beleriand' to exemplify the predicative use of the adjective. These examples must be connected with the emergence of the name *Sindar* in the 1951 revisions to the *Quenta Silmarillion* chapter "Of the Coming of the Elves," where it is said:

> These were the Elves of Beleriand in the west of the Northern lands. They came from the host of Elwë the Grey. He was lost in the woods and many of his folk sought him long in vain; and thus when their kindred departed over Sea they were left behind and went not into the West. Therefore they are called Sindar, the Grey Elves (X 164, 170).

So alongside this historical context we have in ENS an indication of the linguistic context in which the adjective *sinda* 'grey' became substantivized as the noun *Sinda* 'Grey Elf'.

In the introduction to the *Declension of Nouns* Tolkien had listed the possible shapes that noun-stems could have as a consequence of "Eldarin morphology, and the later history of sounds in final syllables in KorEldarin and Qenya." He divided these overall according to the number of syllables in the stem, and then among the *dissyllabic* nouns primarily according to the length of the final vowel and secondarily according to the processes whereby the first syllable would be short or long, such as extension of the base, modification of the base, or strengthening of the medial consonant. For longer nouns he simply indicated the types of suffixes with either long or short vowels that could be added to any of the dissyllabic types. In the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa* the various stem-forming processes underlying these possibilities — base-structure, combination of sounds, and suffixion — are described and to some extent illustrated by examples.

In ENS Tolkien draws together these theoretical threads. Having described in §2 and §3 the types of *consonantal* noun-stems formed directly from Eldarin bases, in §5 he describes those

nouns and adjectives having *vocalic* stems because they are 'derived' by extension or suffixion. These are divided into three groups:

I. *Nouns* ending in: **ĭ, ĕ, ă, ŏ, ŭ**: those being the normal *ómataimar* of their bases.
II. *Nouns* or *Adjectives* ending in **ĭ, ŭ**: those not being the normal *ómataimar* of their bases.
III. *Nouns or Adjectives* ending in **ē, ā, ō.**

In each group the possible syllabic patterns are listed, and examples of actual Eldarin words are given for each subtype within each group. Tolkien also considers the "significance" that the choice of final vowel could have, especially among the more frequently occurring *ē, ō,* and *ā.* The choice was "evidently largely euphonic" in CQ, but later in Eldarin "euphony was crossed by a tendency (never fully developed) to use *ē, ā,* and *ō* with a significance for sex or gender." This concept was already mentioned briefly in DN, *Nouns,* and NQD; but here Tolkien provides a comprehensive description of and examples from the categories of nouns and adjectives where *ō, ē,* and *ā* appear, as well as the less frequent endings *-ĭ* and *-ŭ.* And he explains the phonology behind the unusual masculine and feminine nouns like *Erū* and *Tārī.*

The last section of ENS treats the topic of 'personification'. Tolkien places this term in quotation marks because he is using it in a sense peculiar to Eldarin, which he defines as "the process by which a word that is not a 'proper noun', or the name of any unique person, comes to be used as a personal name, with or without modification." To account for the nature of this process he describes the traditional ways in which personal names were "contrived" by the Eldar. These portions of ENS, §6 paragraphs (c), (d) and (g), in effect comprise a preliminary version of the section "On Names" in *Laws and Customs among the Eldar,* the essay associated with the Story of Finwë and Míriel in the later *Quenta Silmarillion* (X 214–17). Tolkien's conception of the rituals of naming and the cultural implications of the different kinds of personal names are already present and fairly similar in ENS: the *Essekarme* 'name-making' and the Given Name devised by the parents; the *Essekilme* 'name-choosing' and the private Chosen Name in which the child's own *lámatyáve* or "sound-predilections" are expressed; and the *Anessi* 'nicknames' or 'surnames', "which were often given to persons in memory of some deed or event, or recording some characteristic."

In paragraphs (e) and (f) Tolkien employs these Eldarin categories to explain the naming of the Valar. Since they had "no authoritative Made Name," the names they went by were "titles, denoting this or that function or aspect of the Vala concerned," and so were like the Eldarin nicknames. The Eldar believe that the Valar had each taken a Chosen Name in Quenya, but the two that were recorded are "self-chosen titles" rather than euphonic expressions of personal taste in the manner of an Elf's Chosen Name. In connection with the explanation of *lámatyáve* Tolkien also describes how personal invention made new word-forms "available for use in 'learned' verse," or even led to their adoption into general use.

Tolkien made a few changes to ENS in the original ink, the most substantial of which was to rewrite the beginning of §4 (ii) after introducing the concept of the *Absolute* form, apparently in the course of compostion. There are several insertions, mostly notes added in the margins, and emendations in red ink. In one of these, where Tolkien introduces a distinction between the inflexion of verbs in Common Quendian and Common Eldarin, there is a cross-reference: "see Verb Structure." This is probably connected with the added title of ENS (also in red ink), and its incorporation into the *Common Eldarin Morphology,* the next document of which would be titled: "Eldarin: Verb Structure."

On the separate sheet described above, below the list of the projected contents of the *Morphology,* Tolkien wrote the following notes in red ball-point:

In need of revision — especially to meet revised history whereby *Lindar* > *Vanyar* and V[anyarin] & Nol[dorin] were virtually identical; whereas the Nol[dor] in Bel[eriand] adopted the native *Sindarin* tongue. So that Nold. Exilic now becomes > Beleriandic and Bel. > Ossiriandic.

But most of the fair pages must now stand as authentic.

Some of the indicated revisions are taken up in pencil emendations to ENS, such as changing "ON" to "OT" in the note at the end of §3; "Noldorin" to "Sindarin" in §4 (ii) (e); replacing the example of ON *trunko* with S *trunc* in §5; and changing "Lindar" and "Lindarin" to "Vanyar" and "Vanyarin" in the note in §6 (c). This layer of emendations in the manuscript shows that, although the original ink layer was composed *after* Tolkien devised the name *Sindar,* it was composed *before* the conception emerged in *The Grey Annals* that Sindarin was adopted by the Noldor in exile (XI 23–7).

Tolkien also wrote some comments on the text in pencil, without revising the text. For example, in §4 (ii) (d) a note in the text says that the allative preposition *ă̆* "developed into a prefixed 'accusative' inflexion" and in Quenya replaced the definite article *i* when used with an object, as in *a kiryā* (beside subjective *i kiryā*); but Tolkien later added a note in the margin in pencil: "*i yulma* occurs as object in G[aladriel's] Lament." Such later annotations that seem to be extraneous to the text, or leave it uncertain how or whether Tolkien would have revised the text, are cited only in the editorial footnotes. Otherwise all of the revisions in the original ink, in red ink, and in pencil are incorporated into the text, and pointed out in the footnotes along with the earlier readings.

Last of all on the contents sheet Tolkien inserted above the notes in red a third note in green ball-point:

Green notes are 1970 and {now} not yet authoritative.

In the event he made only eight annotations in green: four emendations, two deletions, and two forms that he questioned. These notes do not extend beyond page 5 of the manuscript, and we have described them in the footnotes but have not incorporated them into the text. Their larger significance may be in the suggestion that, for the most part, Tolkien considered the conceptions described in the *Common Eldarin Morphology* to be valid still in 1970.

[Version 4.]

Declension of Nouns

In accordance with Eldarin morphology, and the later history of sounds in final syllables in KorEldarin and Qenya (described above), historically the declensions should be divided as follows.

A. *originally monosyllabic nouns.* A small class, though containing a number of much-used words:

They ended (1) in a long vowel or a diphthong (which strictly belongs to next group): as PĒ, mouth, lips.

(2) in one of the consonants tolerated in Eldarin, *l, r, n, m, s, z* (**not** *ð, ʒ, þ*), *i̯, u̯*, and rarely *t.* Their vowel was either long or short; possibly originally long when monosyllabic, short before inflexions, but usually levelled in one direction or another. These consonants were *single* (unstrengthened) and usually derivatives of the same basic consonants, not alterations; bases with different medial consonants simply avoided this simple formation, or were in Eldarin supplanted by longer formations.

(1), (2) had as stems simple unextended unstrengthened bases, without suffixion.[1]

B. *dissyllabic nouns.* The largest class of older primary formations.

(1) nouns whose stem ended in a short vowel.

(a) stems "extended bases" ending *-ă, -ĕ, -ŏ, -ĭ, -ŭ*

(b) or modified bases ending *-i, -u*

(c) same as (a) with strengthened medial consonant

(d) same as (b) with strengthened medial consonant

(e) simple bases with suffixes ending *-ă, -ĕ, -ŏ* (rarely if ever *-ĭ, -ŭ*).

(a), (b) are classed as dissyllabic nouns with short stem, ˘ ˘ nouns. (c), (d), (e) since suffixes in *-ă, -ĕ, -ŏ* were preceded by a consonant, *-ĭ, -ŭ* **not** by a consonant (& therefore fell with, or were identical with (b), (d)) — as dissyllabic nouns with long stem, ¯ ˘ nouns.

(2) Nouns ending in a long vowel

(a) *simple bases* + suffix: *ā, ē, ō, ī, ū* (˘ ¯ nouns). Already in Eldarin, **ī** was used only for *female* animate nouns or deliberate personifications. **ū** was used only for *male* animate nouns or deliberate personifications. **ā** was *general* (but usually *inanimate* or *abstract*); **ē** was inanimate, abstract, or female (*not* male); **ō** was inanimate, *rarely* abstract, often *male.*

The **male** words in *e* in Q. are usually of different origin (e.g. *ēʒə*). *Male names* are very common in *-e* (esp. "mythological"). The "mythological" names are usually originally **abstract** in significance and originate in *titles,* or by-names. Many of the others are of different origin — *ĕʒ, ĕʒə* — e.g. esp. the common names in *-we* (**not** *Manwe*) *Finwe,* &c. where *-we* is original in cpd. containing obsolete †*wē* "man, warrior," N *gwe* < *weʒ-*.[2]

(b) *strengthened bases* + same suffixes: (¯ ¯ (1) nouns)

(c) *simple bases* + suffixes beginning with consonants and ending with same vowels (¯ ¯ (2) nouns)

(d) more rarely strengthened bases + same suffixes as in (c) — suffixes added to streng-

[1] The original phrase "had as **bases**" >> "**had as stems**" in ink, presumably in the course of composition.

[2] This paragraph was added in **the left margin in ink**; later original "N *gweg*" >> "N *gwe* < *weʒ-*" **also** in ink.

thened bases were *usually* either vocalic purely (= b), or contained short vowel (e.g. *i̯a*: = 1 (a)). (⁻ ⁻ ⁽³⁾ nouns).[3]

C. Longer nouns — derived with suffixes *ā, ē, ō, ī, ū,* or with consonant + these vowels, or with consonant + *ă, ĕ, ŏ* from other stems (dissyllabic): e.g. any of the stems already formed under B (1) and (2). These furnish a larger number of nouns in all the derived languages, though only a small number of them are found in all, or are derived from common Eldarin, or even Kor-Eldarin.

Here also nouns formed from simple (or strengthened) bases + rarer dissyllabic suffixes (as *-tara*).

(a) ˘ ˘ ˘ nouns; ⁻ ˘ ˘ nouns; ˘ ⁻ ˘ nouns; ⁻ ⁻ ˘ nouns.
(b) ˘ ˘ ⁻ nouns; ⁻ ˘ ⁻ nouns; ˘ ⁻ ⁻ nouns; ⁻ ⁻ ⁻ nouns.

D. nouns ending in consonantal suffix *-r, -n, -t, -s* added to base, or other stem.

In Qenya the "rhythm" is only of practical importance in C (b), where nouns ending ˘ ⁻ (originally), if ˘ was not the initial syllable, developed slightly different forms to those of nouns ending ˄ ⁻, ⁻ ⁻.

Historically we should divide the Qenya declensions according to the final syllables:—

I. (a) *monosyllabic nouns* with originally vocalic stem.
(b) *monosyllabic nouns* with originally consonantal stem.

II. *ə* nouns (dissyllabic)
(a) ˘ ˘ nouns (which coalesced with, influenced, and were influenced by I b owing to loss of *ə*.) Where medial was *ʒ, ƀ, i̯, u̯* they often fell with I (a).[4]
(b) ⁻ ˘ nouns. [Where medial was *ʒ, ƀ, i̯, u̯* they often fell with I (a).][5]

III. *ẹ, ọ* nouns (dissyllabic). These were confused with VI, VII.[6]

IV. *ə* nouns and *ẹ, ọ* nouns (trisyllabic and longer), but *ẹ, ọ* usually reformed to fall in with III.[7]

V. *-ā* nouns with subclass *-˘ ā* nouns.[8]

VI. *-ō* nouns with subclass *-˘ ō* nouns.

VII. *-ē* nouns with subclass *-˘ ē* nouns.

VIII. *-ī* nouns.

IX. *-ū* nouns.

X. polysyllabic consonant nouns (class D above) which, however, blended with IV.

For practical purposes the actual Qenya declensions are usually given thus:—

A. *dissyllables and polysyllables.*[9]

vocalic
I. *-ā* nouns.
II. *-ō* nouns (with traces of *ọ*).
III. *-ē* nouns (with traces of *ẹ*).

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[3] In this sentence "such suffixes added" >> "suffixes added" in ink.
[4] In the list of medial consonants *i̯, u̯* were inserted later in ink.
[5] The repetition was indicated by ditto marks and a brace pointing at the first sentences of items (a) and (b).
[6] The phrase "or reformed to fall in with" was inserted using a fine-nibbed pen, but subsequently deleted.
[7] The second clause of this sentence was added later with a fine-nibbed pen.
[8] The original phrase "with subclass ⁻ ⁻ ⁻" was altered in the course of composition.
[9] Tolkien originally started this list with the following item: "I. *monosyllabic vocalic* (of various origin: originally monosyllabic; nouns so formed through loss of *ʒ, ƀ,* or absorption of *i̯ə, u̯ə* &c.)."

semivocalic
- IV. -*ī* nouns.
- V. -*ū* nouns.

"consonantal"
- VI. polysyllabic nouns with nominative ending in a consonant which includes IV and X above (*ə, ẹ, ọ* and consonant).
- B.
- VII. monosyllabic with nom. ending in consonant:—
  - (a) with long stems. = I b, II b above.
  - (b) with short stems. = I b.
  - (c) with variable. = II a (and partly I b).
- VIII. (a) various "irregular" monosyllables; chiefly ending in *vowel* in nominative. (b) polysyllable in a vowel (chiefly loss of *ȝ, ƀ*).

The ordinary Qenya forms will be given, with notes on *variations, poetic forms, obsolete forms found in OQ,* &c. An attempt at explanation of historical origin will be given in an appendix after the paradigms.

The Qenya formations from a noun stem, that are made with sufficient regularity to be admitted to the so-called declension (*are*)

1. *The nominative*: This was in *E. the stem unaltered and was therefore also the form used with prepositions of "rest" or such as required no sign of "direction." In the latter form it is called *stem-case,* by some "short-locative." But in *ō, ē, ā* nouns in Qenya a particle **-nə** (of deictic origin) has become agglutinated to the *nominative,* producing *-on, -en, -an* (OQ *-ōn, ēn, ān*). This is also found in OQ with *ī, ū* nouns, and occasionally in form *-an* with original consonantal and *-ə* nouns. It has however become obsolete in Q. in the latter cases, since it is preserved now only to mark distinction between *nom.* and *accus.* (which in *ā, ē, ō* nouns and *plural* were or had become identical).

2. *The accusative*: In *E. usually, and in plural always, without special sign. In the plural no sign was ever developed in *E. since here nominative had a sign **-z** (which was lost in KorEldarin) [-īz (*līz*), accus. *-ī*]. Hence adoption of *nom.* **-n** in Q. In the singular partly already in *E., certainly in KE the accus. acquired a suffix *-a, -ā* (originally a preposition identical with Q *a*) which produced *-ã̃, -ẽ̃, -õ̃* and so in Q. disappeared in *ā, ē, ō* declension (but remains as *-a* in the others — hence they have not adopted nom. *-n*).

(3) *Dative* formed with a suffix **-r** (< *t*) ultimately from *-to* or *ta* and originally allative "towards." (4) *Genitive* (ablative) "of" original suffix apparently **-ō.** (5) instrumental suffix *-nē(m), mē(m).*

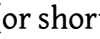
(6) (7) (8) the *long allative, ablative, and locative* — adverbial forms, whose precise form, and close association with the noun is a specifically Q. development shared to some extent with T. (this therefore after Noldo departure). (9) Adjectives formed with suffixes *ƀā, u̯ā, yā* function in Q. as genitives possessive and relational only. (10) an adverb of manner — a Q. formation, it is also employed as an indeclinable adj. = like. (11) in plural only a partitive genitive, which is now obsolescent and replaced largely by plural of (4).

Declension of Nouns

A. "Vocalic" nouns

1. *The -ā declension.*

(a) *kirya* "ship." (b) *ilduma* "heaven."

Singular	1.	Nominative		*kiryan*		*ilduman*
	2.	Accus. (or *stem*)		*kirya*		*ilduma*
	3.	Dat. (or short All.)		*kiryar*		*ildumar*
	4.	Gen. (or short Abl.)		*kiryo*		*ildumo*
	5.	Instrumental		*kiryanen*		***ildumānen***
	6.	Allative		*kiryanta*		*ildumanta*
	7.	Ablative		*kiryallo*		*ildumallo*
	8.	Locative		*kiryasse*		*ildumasse*
	9.	Adjective (Gen.)		*kiryava*		***ildumáva***
	10.	Adverb		*kiryandon*		*ildumandon.*

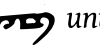
Dual 1. *kiryant* 2. *kiryat* 3. *kiryau* 4. & 9. *kiryahta* 5. *kiryamet*

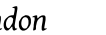
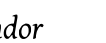
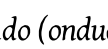
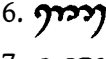
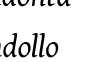
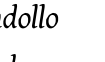
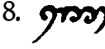
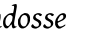
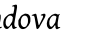
6. *kiryantau (-to)* 7. *kiryallut* 8. : *so* *except* 5. . ***ildumámet.***

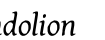
Plural.	1.	*kiryalin*		***ildumálin***
	2.	*kiryali*		***ildumáli***
	3.	*kiryalir*[11]		***ildumálir***
	4.	*kiryalion*		***ildumálion***
	5.	*(kiryalínen)*		*ildumainen*
		kiryainen		*(ildumalínen)*[12]
	6.	*kiryalintan*		*ildumalintan*
	7.	*kiryalillon*		*ildumalillon*
	8.	*kiryalissen*		*ildumalissen*
	9.	*kiryalinwa*		*ildumalinwa*
	10.	*kiryalindon*		*ildumalindon*
Partitive	11.	*kiryaika*		*ildumaika.*

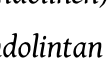
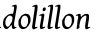
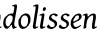
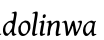
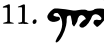
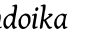
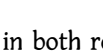
[10] In the tengwar version of *kiryasset* Tolkien omitted the doubling bar over the *s*-tengwa.
[11] In the tengwar version of *kiryalir* the final *r*-tengwa was emended from a *t*-tengwa.
[12] The tengwar forms in entry 5 were written on a single line; in the form for *kiryainen* the dot below the final *n*-tengwa was omitted; and in that for *ildumalínen* the long-vowel carrier was emended from a short one.

2. *The -ō declension*

(a) *ondo* 'stone'. (b)  *untamo* 'enemy'.

Singular	1.	*ondon*		*untamon*
	2.	*ondo*		*untamo*
	3.	*ondor*		*untamor*
	4.	*ondo (onduo)*[13]		*untamo*
	5.	*ondonen*		***untamónen***
	6.	*ondonta*		*untamonta*
	7. 	*ondollo*		*untamollo*
	8.	*ondosse*		*untamosse*
	9. 	*ondova*		***untamóva***
	10.	*ondondon*		*untamondon.*

Dual	1.	2.	3.	4. & 9.	5.
	ondunt	*ondut*	*ondu*	*ondohta*	*ondomet*
	6.	7.	8. : *so* *except* 5.  .		
	ondontau (-to)	*ondollut*	*ondosset*		***untamómet.***

Plural	1.	*ondolin*		***untamólin***[14]
	2.	*ondoli*		***untamóli***
	3.	*ondolir*		***untamólir***
	4.	*ondolion*		***untamólion***
	5.	*ondoinen*		*untamoinen*
		(ondolínen)		*(untamolínen)*
	6.	*ondolintan*		*untamolintan*
	7.	*ondolillon*		*untamolillon*
	8.	*ondolissen*		*untamolissen*
	9. 	*ondolinwa*		*untamolinwa*
	10.	*ondolindon*		*untamolindon*
	11.	*ondoika*		*untamoika.*

[13] The parenthetical genitive form *onduo*, in both roman and tengwar, is a later addition made with a fine-nibbed pen.

[14] Tolkien omitted the dot below the final in the tengwar version of *untamólin*,

3. *The -ē declension.* (The largest of all Q. declensions)
   (a) *lasse* 'leaf'. (b) *nie* 'tear'. (c) *telume* 'vault'.
   (d) *tyalie* 'play'.

Singular	1.	*lassen*	**Dual:**		*lassent*
	2.	*lasse*			*lasset*
	3.	*lasser*			*lassu*[15]
	4.	*lasseo, lassio*	4, 9.		*lassehta*
	5.	*lassenen*			*lassemet*
	6.	*lassenta*			*lassentau (-to)*
	7.	*lassello*			*lassellut*
	8.	*lassesse*			*lassesset.*
	9.	*lassea (lasseva)*			
	10.	*lassendon*			

Short Plural	1.	*lassin*	**Long Plural**		*lasselin*
	2.	*lassi*			*lasseli*
	3.	*lassir*			*lasselir*
	4.	*lassion*			*lasselion*
	5.	*lassínen*			(*lasselínen*)
	6.	*lassintan (-entan)*			*lasselintan*
	7.	*lassillon (-ellon)*[16]			*lasselillon*
	8.	*lassissen*[17]			*lasselissen*
	9.				*lasselinwa*
	10.	(*lassindon*)			*lasselindon*
	11.	*lassíka*			

(b) *nie* (*nie*) goes like *lasse* but never makes **short plural** forms except occasionally in the archaic 6, 7, 8 *nientan, niellon, niessen* (*nientan, niellon, niessen*) and in 5. *niainen* (*ei* > *ai* after *i̯*: see 'vowels' above), which is as usual as *niainen, nielínen*).[18] Other words with vowel before *-e* also prefer *-eli*; as *tyue* (*tyue*), pl. *tyuelin* or less often *tyuin* (*tyuin*).[19]

[15] A note to the right of *lassu* was written with a fine-nibbed pen: "beside *lassiu* from *-ĭ* decl. (see p. 90)." In the tengwar version of *lassu* the final vowel is marked as long (see fn. 19 below).
[16] Tolkien appears to have started writing *lassintan* in both the tengwar and roman versions of this entry.
[17] The tengwar forms in this entry read *lassissen (-essen).*
[18] Tolkien left out the dot under the final *n* in the tengwar version of *niellon,* and the doubling mark over the *s* in the tengwar for *niessen,* while the tengwar version of *niainen* has the tehta for *i* in the last syllable.
[19] Note that the tengwar version of *tyue* has a long *ú.* The tengwar plural form reads *tyuelin.*

With the *lasse* type, however, *-eli* plurals are a less common variant, more used in writing, especially verse, than in speech — except always that for 9, 10 (which are again literary forms in the main, & of fairly recent origin) there are only **long forms** (*lassindon* is rare). , also make *adj. gen.* (9) only in *-va*: , ; 4. *nio*, *tyuio*.[20]

(c) (*telume*) differs from in the following points:— **Singular**: 4 *telumo* (the historic form only found in *lasse* in archaic texts as *lasso*), beside *telumeo*; 5 *teluménen*; 6, 7, 8 as *lasse*; 9 (not *) *teluméva*.[21] **Dual** 5. *telumémet*. **Plural** 1, 2, 3 , ; , ; , (*telumin* or *telumélin* &c.) about equally used, but the former more in spoken language;[22] 4. *telumélion* is more used than *telumion*; 5 is *only* *telumínen*; 6, 7, 8 the short forms in *-intan (-entan)* are used mostly (except poetically where long occur but then mainly with words with long initial syllable, or a long ante-penult (*amaldumelintan*));[23] 9 (*teluminwa*) or *amaldum(el)inwa*; but 9 is not much used except in verse.

(d) (*tyalie*) differs from the preceding in 4: (*tyalio*) only; 5. *tyaliénen*; 9 *tyaliéva* only. **Dual** 5 *tyaliémet*. **Plural**: Long forms only in 1, 2, 3, 4 &c. (*tyaliélin* &c.), and 9, 10 *tyalielinwa* &c., usually long in 6, 7, 8 (*tyalielintan* &c.) beside *tyalientan* form of short (archaic); only short in the archaic partitive *tyaliaika* (*iai* < *iei*); short is the normal form (as in all nouns) in instr. (5) *tyaliainen* (rarely *tyalielínen*).

Other variations (regular)

Nouns ending in *-te* make plural in *-tsi* (*-si* after *ī, ū,* consonant, or diphthong — but long vowel *ā, ē, ō* is shortened before *ts*). In this case the **long plurals** in *-teli* are rare and literary,* but the short forms in *-tentan* &c. have given way entirely in the current language to the newer formations *-(t)sintan.*

* Except in case *ā, ē, ō* + *te.*

Thus *laite* 'colour' , pl. *laisin* (*laisínen, laision, laisintan,* &c. plur. adj. *laitelinwa,* plur. adv. *laisindon* or *laitelindon*). Similarly: *tante* — pl. *tansin*; *sahte* — pl. *saksin*; *pite* 'juice' — pl. *pitsin*; *lóte* flower — pl. *lótelin,* or *lotsin.*

Words ending in *-ye* are declined like *lasse* with long plurals but instrumental pl. *-yainen*: *varinye, varinyeli, varinyainen*; also usually pl. 6, 7, 8 *varinyentan* rather than *varinyelintan* &c.

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[20] The untranscribed tengwar forms in this sentence read *nie, tyue, nieva,* and *tyueva.*

[21] The tengwar form of *teluménen* shown here is a composite of two different scanned words; in the manuscript version, is an insertion. The starred form in parentheses reads *telumea.*

[22] The tengwar representing *tilumi, tiluméli* should presumably read *telumi, teluméli.* The following tengwar forms read *telumir, telumélir.*

[23] Item 6, 7, 8 was revised from: "the short forms in *-intan (-entan)* are used mostly, except poetically and then mainly with words with long initial syllable, or a long syll..." The emendation was presumably for clarity.

Notes on the **first** or **vocalic** declensions I–III.

(For historical explanations see below, p. __)

I. Like *kirya* are declined: *nissa,* lady (pl. usually *ní,* see decl. VIII); *nóla,* summit, round hill-top, head; *tyúka,* thigh; *pamba,* ball; *parma,* book; *kalpa,* bucket; *hyapa,* shoe; *vea,* sea; &c.

Like *ilduma* are declined comparatively few nouns, most of them compounds no longer analysed (as *ilduma* is originally a cpd. ending in †*mā,* land); a certain number are secondary formations with instrument *-ma,* as *sangùma,* a press (cf. verbal stem *sanga-*). But most secondary suffixes ending in *-a* had in Eldarin *-ă* form (whence *-ə* > **nil** in Q.) or began with 2 consonants, as in *qelesta* 'dying, fading', which form nouns of *kirya* class.

Archaic or obsolescent forms: **Short plurals** *kiryain, kiryai,* (beside *kiryen, kirye*), *kiryer, kiryainen, kiryantan, -allon, -assen, kiryaika.* These are only now used in verse, except for the instr. *-ainen* which is the **usual form**, and partitive *-aika,* which [is] the **only form** when this now obsolescent case (in speech) is used instead of gen. *kiryalion.* The gen. pl. *kiryaion* is rare. The **long plurals** originally had no plural *-n* at end of 6, 7, 8; such forms are still found in verse (see historical account below) — *kiryalinta, -alillo* &c. The forms (**short plural**) *-antan, -allon, -assen* are still found in the rare cases of nouns ending ˘ ˘ ˘ (*alama*), in preference to *alamalintan* (see notes to *telume* above).

Regular variations: *-kahta (-qahta, -gahta)* &c. > *kasta* &c.:— *tyúkasta* "of two thighs"; similarly: in partitive *tyúkaita* (for *-aika*). This holds good for *all* declensions.

II. Like *ondo* are declined:— *noldo,* Noldo (Gnome); *mindo* 'tower'; *rondo,* cavern; *haro,* hawk; &c. &c. Like *untamo*: many names of agents, and male names in *-ro, mo* (, {}) &c.[24]

Archaic or obsolescent forms are: **Short plurals** *ondoin, ondoi, ondoir* for **ondor,* (*ondoion** rare), *ondoinen, ondontan, -ollon, -ossen, ondoika.* These forms are now only poetical, except in *ondoinen* which is the regular form, and *ondoika* which is the only form, where this case is still employed instead of *ondolion.*[25] The *-ontan, -ollon, -ossen* forms are, however, still recognised, especially in words of *untamo* class with **short initial** syllable (or longer words ending ˘ ˘ ˘). On the forms *ondolinta, -lillo, -lisse* (without *-n*) see note on *kiryalinta* &c. (p. 84), and the historical account (below).

* Only in OQ.

Long plurals in *-uli*: these strictly belong to original *-ŭ (o)* nouns, which have in Q. been transferred (owing to phonetic coalescence in many cases) to the *-ō* declension. *uli* is the regular development of *ǭli* (and dialectally even of *oli* < *ōli*). It is now in standard Q. confined to nouns having *-ŭ̆-* in the stem, or in syllable preceding the inflexion, but in older language and OQ still corresponded in use more or less with the **etymology**. Thus usual pl. of *tundo* 'hole' is *tunduli* (beside *tundoli*) — this happens to be etym[ologically] *tŭndŭ.*

As in case of *ahta, aika* > *asta, aita,* so such words as *langa* 'neck' make *langosta, langoita.*

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[24] The parenthetical names in tengwar are *Súlimo* and *Melko,* the latter deleted presumably because it would be declined like *ondo* rather than *untamo.*

[25] Written to the left of this sentence with a fine-nibbed pen: "The form *onduo* gen. sg. is from **ŭ** decl., see pg. 91."

A recent euphonious dissimilation is *ondundon* for *ondondon,* and **so** in other words with *do,* preceding *-ndon.*[26]

uva for *-ova* is of same origin as *uli* (i.e. from *o̧b̆ā*). It is also used now in same harmonic non-etymological fashion — *tunduva* (rather than *tundova*).

-u- throughout dual *onduhta, ondumet, ondullut* &c. is **frequent**. Here *ŭ* nouns have been reinforced by the analogy of *-unt, ut, -u* regularly from *-ont, -ot, -o͡ŭ.*[27]

III. **The short plural** remained the chief plural ending here, and has not been ousted by the new special Q *-li,* because *-ei* produced *-ĭ̆* and this is felt in Q. as the sign of the plural (owing to the *-ī* plurals of the large consonantal declension, the very large *-e* decl., and the form of *-lī*), whereas *-ai (e), oi* are not.[28]

In the gen. sg. *lasso* only found in OQ (and in polysyllables: *tyalio, telum(e)o*) is the historic form (< *lassē-ō*); *lasseo* is stem + *o* extracted from all the other declensions — *lassio* on the other hand belongs to the *-ĭ (e̯)* declension which has become entirely merged with the *-ē* in Q. Thus *lambe* (originally **lamb̆ĭ-*) *lamb̆i̯ō* > *lambio.*

The adj. *lassea* is due to the employment of a different suffix (*-yā* not *-va*), but *-va* (always used in words ending ´ ˘ *ē*) is now usually extended to *lasse* type — it is probable *e̯ (ĭ)* nouns had *-ib̆ā* > *e̯va* > *eva*; hence *lambeva* is historical, *lambea* a new formation.

Even in case of nouns employing the **short plural**, *lassínen* is still employed more often than *lasselínen*; *telumínen, tyaliainen* are almost invariable.

The forms *-intan, -illon, -issen,* for historical *-entan* &c. which are now rare (except in nouns ending *ue, ie* where they are always used, if short pl. is employed), is due in part to *e̯ (ĭ)* nouns in which *-intan* [&c.] were the correct historical forms, and partly to the coincidence of short plural 1—5 (10) and 11 with the plural of VI, VII which also had *-intan* &c.; and partly in the greater distinctiveness of the *intan* endings.

* **The rare forms** *-ili* are not from *-ĭ̆li, e̯li* (which gives *-eli*) but from *i̯ə* decl. *-iəli* > *ili.* They are obsolescent in Q. and never appear in nouns belonging to decl. III or transferred to it.[29]

On form *naikesta, naikíta* (beside *lassehta, lassíka*) see above.

Like *lasse* are declined an immense number of nouns of all kinds especially abstracts in *isse, esse, asse*; like *telume* a very large number of words in *ale, ume, are* &c. &c.; like *tyalie* a very large number of words in *-ie, alie, arie, inye,* &c. &c.

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[26] The original form *ondoldon* was emended to *ondundon* with a fine-nibbed pen; and at the same time a note was added to the end of this paragraph: "This too is really borrowed from **ŭ**."

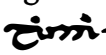
[27] The original phrase "ultimately from *-ōu*" was replaced by "regularly from *-ont, -ot, -o͡ŭ.*"

[28] In this sentence "vocalic" was changed to "consonantal" in the course of composition; and later the original phrasing "has become the chief plural ending here, and not been ousted" was emended to "remained the chief plural ending here, and has not been ousted."

[29] This note replaced an earlier, shorter one: "***** There are no *-ili* forms: *e̯li* appears [to] have given *-eli.*"

The **-ĭ, -ŭ** *declensions.*

Since suffixes appear rarely to have ended in *-ĭ, -ŭ* (especially not those employed secondarily, and added to dissyllabic stems), these nouns were mainly **dissyllables**, or compounds ending in *one of these.*

(i) *lindi-*  "pool"; *kelu-lindi-* "spring"; *siri-* "river"

(ii) *tundu* 'hole'; *lopotundu-* "rabbithole"; *mulu* "dust."

If their declensions had remained as historically developed the following would have been the forms:—

S. 1.	*linde,* or with **-n**	*linden;*	*kelulin (kelulinden);*	*sire (siren)*
2.	*linde,* or with **-ā**	*lindia;*	*kelulin (kelulindia);*	*sire (sirya)*
3.	*lindio;*		*kelulindio;*	*siryo*
4.	*linder (lindien)*;*		*kelulinder;*	*sirer (siryen)*[30]*
5.	*lindenen*		&c.	&c.
6.	*lindisse*	similarly 7, 8 *-illo, -inta*	&c.	
9.	*lindeva*		&c.	&c.
10.	*lindindon (-ildon)*		&c.	&c.

P. *lindin, -i, -ir, -ion, -īnen, -intan, -illon, -issen* — 11. *-íka*
lindelin &c. as *lasselin*

D. *lindent, -et, -iu, -ihta, -emet, -intau, -illut, -isset.*

* The dative ending *-en* (beside *r*) here seen is a KE variant formation (apparently from *-ēm*) which in Q. is only found after consonants (including *-i, -ī, u, ū* = *u̯, i̯u̯, u̯, u̯u̯* before vowels) although it appears to have been the original Eldarin *true dative formation for all nouns.*[31] *-r* is in origin (< *t* < *ta*) **strictly** a short-allative genetically related to *-nta*; its adoption as **dative** is peculiar to QT. It was lost naturally when *-ĭ, -ŭ* nouns were transferred.

The correspondence of most of these forms with the *-ē* declension is plain. The chief differences are (i) *lindia, sirya* which were got rid of, by adoption of endingless *-e,* which coincided with *-e* (< *-ẽ*); forms such as *lindia, sirya* are only found in oldest Q. except in case of short syllables [such as] *sire* when transferred to the *-i̯ə* type (below) — (ii) *lindio* — but this type also adopted by *lasse* (above) — (iii) 6, 7, 8, 10 *-isse* &c.: these still occur occasionally in OQ. (iv) Dual *-iu,* but this type also adopted by *lasse* — and *ihta, intau* &c.; which still occur in OQ.

(v)[32] The short forms in polysyllables *kelulin.* These were lost since they only occurred in unsuffixed nom. and accus. **unless** whole compound was transferred to the *-ə* declension (below) as occasionally happened.

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[30] In this line parenthetical dat. sg. forms *lindie, sirye* were added with a fine-nibbed pen, along with the asterisked note on the dative ending, which was written in the top margin (and the words *see above* to the left of this line of the chart). Later the variants *lindie* and *sirye* were altered to *lindien* and *siryen* respectively.

[31] In this sentence *-en* << *-e* and *-ēm* << *-ē,* at the same time as the similar changes in the chart (fn. 30).

[32] This item, which occurs at the top of the page following the previous items, was numbered "(iv)" in the manuscript, perhaps because the previous item number "(iv)" was not added until later.

The -ŭ nouns. (on *uen, wen* see note on p. 90)[33]

S. 1. *tundo, tundon; lopotun, -tundon mulo, mulon* 2. *tundo, tundua lopotun " mulo, mulwa* 3. *tundor (tunduen) mulor (mulwen)* 4. *tunduo mulwo*

5. *tundonen* 6. *-unta*[34] 7. *-ullo* 8. *-usse* 9. *-uva* 10. *-undon*

P. 1. *tunduin mulwin* 2. *-uï -wi* 3. *-ûîon -wion* 4. *-uïr -wir* 5. *-ûînen -wínen* 6. *-untan* 7. *-ullon*

8. *-ussen* 9. — 10. — 11. *-ûîka -wíka*

Long plural *tundulin, mululin* &c.

D. 1. *tundǫnt* > *unt* 2. *-ǫt* > *ut* 3. *-u* 4. *-uhta* 5. *-ǫmet* > *umet*

6. *-untau* 7. *-ullut* 8. *-usset.*

The close correspondence of most of these forms *where noun had a long stem* preceding ending has caused these words to be transferred to *ondo* type.

The **chief differences** were (i) *tundua* acc. This was obsolescent in oldest Q. or rather in this type the endingless form had remained more usual; *-ŭ* > *o* coalesced with *-o* (< *-ō̆*). (ii) *tunduo,* but this was transferred to *ondo,* where *onduo* helped to avoid coalescence of accus. and dative. (iii) 6, 7, 8, 10 *-unta* &c. These were frequently retained (espec. in *ondundon, maldundon* &c.) and transferred to *ō* declension after *ŭ* in preceding syllable, in case of *dondon* after any vowel.

So with (iv) *-ulin* &c. (see above p. 88) and the dual *-u*-forms.[35] **The short plural** was rare and obsolescent in OQ and even when used already often altered to *-oin, oi* &c. (except in *-untan, -ullon* which were occasionally transferred to *-ō* type after *ū* in preceding syllable as in other cases).

The *short stems,* however, differed fairly widely from *-ō* stems, and were most close in appearance to *-u̯ə* (nouns) next. To which they were usually transferred. See *next.*

The abbreviated forms *lopotun* &c. (as in case of *kelulin*) were got rid of in course of OQ, or else occasionally caused transference to the *-ə* declension (VI).

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[33] This annotation was written with a fine-nibbed pen and originally said: "(on *ue, we* see note on p. 90)"; presumably at the same time the forms *(tundue), mulor (mulwe)* were added to the chart, also with a fine-nibbed pen. The annotation refers to the note on the dative ending *-en* (<< *-e*) added to the previous declension chart. Similar later changes of *ue* >> *uen* and *we* >> *wen* were made here, and to the alternative dative singular forms in the chart: *tundue* >> *tunduen* and *mulwe* >> *mulwen.*

[34] *-unta* << *-onta.*

[35] The cross-reference is to the notes above on nouns declined like *ondo* (decl. II), where it is said that long plurals in *-uli* "strictly belong to original *-ŭ (o)* nouns."

The -i̯ə, -u̯ə types.

Examples: *maluə-* rust (); *telkuə* () 'stem, leg'; and in rarer cases after a group where -u̯ did not combine; *lestuə,* journey (√LĒ, go, fare); - (*oiuə*) bird.[36]

- (*poli̯ə*) meal, flour; - (*isti̯ə*) knowledge; and in rarer cases after a group where -i̯ did not combine: *tambi̯ə,* pot, jar; *miui̯ə,* cat.[37]

The historical forms would have been:—

S. 1.	*malo (malun)*[38]	2. *malo, malwa*	3. *(malur) malwen*[39]	4. *malwo*
	telko (telkun)	*telko, telqa*	*(telkur) telquen*	*telqo*
	lesto (lestun)	*lesto, lestua*	*(lestur) lestuen*	*lestuo*
	oio (oiun)	*oio, oiwa*	*(oiur) oiwen*	*oiwo*
			-wia	

5. *malunen* (so all). 6.* *-unta*; 7.* *-ullo.* 8.* *-usse.* 9. *-uva.* 10.* *-undon.*

* due to levelling of *u* < *u̯ə,* which strictly only developed before single cons., of the forms *-wa, -we* there is no trace; but this is probably due to this declension (as *-ə* and consonant declensions) using originally the **short endings** *-sē, -lō, -ta* (see *historical account*).

Dual. *malunt, -ut, -u, -uhta,* * *-umet, -untau** &c. (* see preceding note).

Plural Short. 1. *malwin (telqin, oiwin) lestuïn;* 2. *-wi (-uï)* 3. *-wir (uïr);* 4. *-wion (uion)* 5. *-wínen (-ûînen)* 6, 7, 8. *untan* &c. 11. *-wíka (ûîka).*[40]

Long. *malulin* &c. So all.

Note in cases of **hiatus** *raiu̯ə, kauu̯ə* > *rai̯u, rai̯o* > *reo*; *kau̯u* > *kau.* Such forms were either lost or *reo* was reformed to *raio,* on analogy of *raiwa* &c.

From these forms the present paradigms :—

oio, oiwa, oiwen, oiwo, oiunen, -unta &c., gen. adj. *oiwia* (or *oiwea* analogically) beside *maluva* (and occasionally *oiuva*).

Pl. *oiwin* &c. [long plurals *oiulin, malulin* rare except in long stem *telkuli.*]

Dual *oiunt* &c.[41]

In case of long stems OQ had *telko* declined as above with adj. *telkuva*; *lesto* declined *lestua, -uen, -uo.*[42] But *lesto* type has now fallen in with *ondo (tundo),* with retention of gen. *lestuo,* adj. *lestuva* (usually), and usually *-u-* throughout dual; and only with long pl. *lestoli (lestuli),* beside rarer *lestoin.* The *telko* type is rare, but remains.

This *u̯ə* declension (and the next *i̯ə*) contain only inanimates, and a *few abstracts.*

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[36] The form *raiu̯ə* was deleted before the fourth example, in the course of composition. Note that the tengwar spellings of the nouns in this and the following paragraph end in a mark like a hyphen (-), which corresponds to the *ə* of Tolkien's equivalent spellings in roman letters. Subsequently, in tengwar spellings of the stems of monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant (Declension VII below) this same hyphen-like mark is apparently used to indicate the ending of a stem rather than *ə*; e.g. in "- (*tal-*) foot."

[37] *miui̯ə* << *maui̯ə.*

[38] *malun* << *malon.*

[39] The final *n* in each of the forms in this column — *malwen, telquen, lestuen, oiwen* — appears to be a later addition; and similarly *oiwen* << *oiwe* in the list below of present paradigm forms.

[40] The form *-wínene* was altered to *-wínen,* and *winta* replaced by *untan,* both in the course of composition.

[41] Tolkien wrote two heavy vertical lines to the left of this group of forms. The brackets are his.

[42] *-uen* << *-ue.*

The historical forms in case of ***i̯ə.***

	1.	2.	3.	4.
S.	*pole (polin)*	*pole, polya*	*(polir) polyen*[43]	*polyo*
	iste (istin)	*iste, istya*	*(istir) istyen*	*istyo*
	tambe (-in)	*tambe, tambia*	*(tambir) tambien*	*tambio*
	*miue (-in)**	*miue, miuya*	*(miuir)* miuyen*	*miuyo*

[* for *mive* (< *miu̯i*) so *mau̯i̯ə* > *mau̯i* > *moi* reformed *maue* < *mauya* &c.][44]

5. *polinen* 6.* *-inta* / *-yunta* 7.* *-illo* / *-yullo* 8.* *-isse* / *-yesse* 9. *-iva* 10.* *-indon* / *-yundon.*[45]

[* Due to levelling of *-i* from *i̯ə* or to original short endings as *lō, polilō* > *polillo*, by general analogy of other vocalic declensions. See note on page 92.][46]

Dual. *-yunt, -yut, -yu, -ihta,* -imet, -intau** &c.

[* see prec. note.] On the forms *-yunt, -yut* see historical account of the formation of the dual. In long stems *-int, -it* also appear in OQ.

Plural Short. 1. *-in* 2. *-i* 3. *-ir* 4. *-ion* 5. *-īnen* 6, 7, 8. *-inta(n)* &c.; 11. *-īka.*
Long. *polili; istili* &c.

The Q. paradigm is as follows

pole, polya, polyen, polyo, polinen, *-yunta* / *-inta* &c., *poliva.*[47]
polin, poli &c. besides *polilin* (but *polínen, políka*), which is not uncommon in words in other stems than *-l*, and is usual in the few long-stem words remaining here [such as] *istili (istínen).*[48]

But all words with long stem *after which* ***y*** *becomes* ***-i*** *(tambi-)* have been transferred to Declension III *lasse,* retaining gen. *tambio* and short pl. *-intan* &c., but usually having short plural *-i* (or *eli*). *-ili* is only found for such words in OQ.

This class also contains *inanimates* with a few *abstracts* only.

The dual is in *-yunt, -yut, -yu* whence also *-yuhta, -yumet, -yuntau, -yullut,* &c. beside older *-ihta.*[49] *See historical account of Dual below.*

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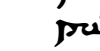
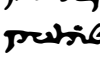
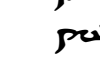
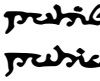
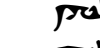
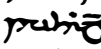
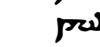
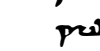
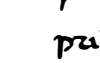
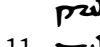
[43] The final *-n* in each of the forms in this column — *polyen, istyen, tambien, miuyen* — appears to be a later addition.
[44] The brackets around this and the following two asterisked annotations are Tolkien's.
[45] This row of forms in *-yu-* and *-ye-* was a later addition; the locative *-yesse* might be read as *-yusse.*
[46] The cross-reference is to the note on the previous page about the levelling of *u* < *u̯ə.*
[47] *polyen* << *polye.*
[48] Two heavy vertical lines were written to the left of this group of forms (see footnote 41).
[49] In this sentence the original phrasing "whence also recently" >> "whence also."

IV. *The -ī (i̯): declension*

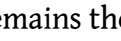
This contains only **female** nouns and names, including personifications (which sometimes approach to abstractions). The class is fairly large since -*ī* was the oldest "feminine" suffix and remains the final element in many feminine suffixes of present Q. The importance of this class, and the next, is much increased also in Q. (especially literary Q.) by the Q. development of the **animate** or substantivated adjective, which is declined according to the -*ī*, -*ū* declensions. See the adj.

Examples: (1) *tári* (queen); (2) (*liri*) finch; (3) (*nindari*) river-maid, nymph.

S. 1. N. and Stem		*tári*	D.		*táriunt*	P.		*tárílin*
2. Accus.		*tária*			*táriut*			*tárílin*
3.		*tárien*[50]			*táriu*			*tárílir*
4.		*tário*			*tárihta*			*tárílion*
5.		*tárínen*			*tárímet*			*tárĭlínen*[51]
6.		*tárinta*			*tárintau*[52]			*tárĭlintan*
7.		*tárillo*			*tárillut*			*tárilillon*
8.		*tárisse*			*tárisset*			*tárilissen*
9.		*tárí va*						*tárilinwa*[53]
10.		*tárindon*						*tárilindon*
						11.		*tárí ka*

On the older forms *tárilinta, -illo* &c. see notes to Declensions I–III; see there also for note on such forms as partitive *wingíta* of *wingi* (mermaid, foam-maid).

On the forms *táriunt* see *historical account of dual* below: ¯ ˘ ***i*** *nouns usually* form *nindarint, -it*: (except in these cases) *tariuhta, tariúmet, táriuntau* are frequent (for *tárihta* &c.).[54]

In such forms as *tárínen*, *tárílin* the *á* is now shortened colloquially and the accent shifted, but  remains the spelling.

In OQ the older accent *nindaría, -íen, -ío* persisted, but is now shifted to *níndària,* since present Q. does not permit accent on *i, u* + vowel (except in initial syllables).[55]

The short plural *tárin, tári, tárir, tárion, tarínen, tárintan* &c., *tárí ka* is no longer in use (except in *tárí ka*); in this class even the instr. is long *tárilínen* (owing to coalescence of sg. and pl.). In verse, and older language, these forms are however found, espec. *tárion* and 6, 7, 8 *tárintan.*

On the dative sg. ending *-en* appearing here (to exclusion of *r*) see note at top of page 90, and the *historical account* below.

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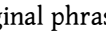
[50] The final *n* in and the final *-n* in *tárien* appear to be later additions.

[51] *tárĭlínen* << *tárílínen.*

[52] Tolkien inadvertently omitted the tehta for *i* in the tengwar spelling of *tárintau.* Note that the roman version does not include the variant ending *-o.*

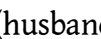
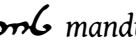
[53]  << .

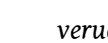
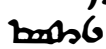
[54] Apparently an original phrase "¯ ˘ *i* nouns normally form *nindarint, -it*" >> "¯ ˘ ***i*** *nouns usually* form *nindarint, -it.*" The qualification "(except in these cases)" means that alternative forms such as **nindariuhta*, etc., do not occur.

[55] The ending *-íen* << *-íe*; and similarly in the second following paragraph *-en* << *-e.*

V. *The -ū declension.*

Only **male nouns, names,** and **personifications.** Not as common as IV, except in the "animate adjective" [*ninqe,* white, *ninqeru,* white man, white (male thing or personification)].[56] See head note to IV.

Examples: *veru* (husband);  *mandu* (lord);  white man, *white male swan, white ship* (ships are either inanimate or *male* in Q.).[57]

S.	1. (stem)		*veru*	D.		*verunt*	P.	*verúlin*
	2.		*verua*			*verut*		*verúli*
	3.		*veruen*[58]			*veru*		*verúlir*
	4.		*veruo*			*veruhta*		*verúlion*
	5.		*verúnen*			*verúmet*		*verŭlínen*[59]
	6.		*verunta*			*veruntau (-o)*		*verŭlintan*
	7.		*verullo*			*verullut*		*verŭlillon*
	8.		*verusse*			*verusset*		*verŭlissen*
	9.		*verúva*		{ }			*verulinwa*
	10.		*verundon*					*verulindon*
							11.	***veruíka***

On the older form *verulinta, -lillo, -lisse* see notes above; also on partitives such as *lungu,* dragon, *lunguita.*

There are very few variant forms in this declension. On the older accentuation *ninqerùen* &c. now *ninqèruen* see note to preceding declension.

The short plural *veruïn, veruï, veruïr, verûion, verûinen, veruntan* &c. *veruíka,* is now never used in speech except in case of *veruika,* and is not found in 1, 2, 3, 4 which were obsolescent in oldest Q. (it was in this class that Q. *-lī,* on origin of which see below, first became firmly established as a declensional element), and are scarcely found. But *veruinen* is frequent, and *-untan, -ullon, -ussen* are also used in case of long words (*ninqeruntan*). In these cases (*ninqeruinen*) the short instr. pl. is nearly as frequent as the long (*ninqerulínen*), though the analogy of the parallel *ninqeri* etc. with *ninqerilínen* (rather than *ninqerínen* which is also sg.) aids in the obsolescence of *-uinen.*[60]

The forms *ninqerúva, -úven, úvo, ninqeruvesse* (rarely *-uvanta, -uvandon*) found with nouns or animate adjs. (¯ ˘ ¯) in verse are really not phonetic development of OQ *ninqerùa,* but borrowings from nouns originally ending in *-ūƀə* (see next declension).

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[56] These brackets are Tolkien's.

[57] The third tengwar form reads *ninqeru.*

[58] *veruen << verue.* Note that Tolkien neglected to similarly emend the tengwar form, which was left as , and that this tengwar form also lacks the first *e.*

[59] The in the tengwar version of this word was emended from .

[60] This sentence originally ended with a further phrase: "which is also isolated as an instrumental form."

Nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant (uninflected).

These are of very various origin historically (see account below). For practical purposes, however, they are best classed in Q. on a mainly rhythmic basis, according to length of stem, &c. since the endings have influenced one another intricately in the past, and it is not possible even in OQ to deal with these nouns on a purely historical basis. The distinction between the (small) class of *originally consonantal nouns,* and those *originally ending in* ə (rarely ẹ ọ) has been largely obliterated; this process began at least in *Kor-Eldarin.*

In Qenya, then, we have

A nouns with *monosyllabic stem*

B nouns with *dissyllabic or polysyllabic stem.*

A and B are both subdivided into (i) stem ends in a single consonant, (ii) stem ends in a group simplified to a single cons. (or to *cons.* + ə + *cons.*) in the nom. (see pp. 56–60), *-l, r, n, s, nt.*

In B. it is convenient to have a third subdivision. B iii contains compounds old, but still recognized, which in many cases coincide with B ii, but also offer some stems not found in B ii, since simple dissyllabic nouns (no old compound ends in a longer noun) offer many medial combinations not found in suffixal elements.

A (i) is the only class which contains original consonantal (monosyllabic basic) nouns; such as *nēr,* man, *kas,* head. In this class we find:

long vowel in nom. and one or two other forms, short elsewhere.

long vowel throughout.

short vowel throughout.

Besides these forms, A (i) can only contain basic nouns with extended vowel, and no suffix. These have from an early period entirely coalesced with the consonantal nouns (esp. where medial was *l, r, n, m, z,* where ə vanished very early with lengthening). The stems of these nouns can only contain *ă̆, ĕ̆, ŏ̆* (*ĭ̆, ŭ̆* nouns belong to the *ĭ, ŭ* declension).

A (ii) can contain only either (a) basic nouns with extended stems and **medial strengthened** in which case stem must contain only *a, e (ing), o (umb)* (*ĭ, ŭ* nouns belong to *ĭ, ŭ* declension); or (b) nouns with simple base, unstrengthened medial, and suffix ending in ə. The medial groups are therefore limited to those produced by *medial strengthening,* or *primary suffixion.*

B (i) contains (a) the much diminished ancient class of old true consonant nouns ending (*in E.*) in *-ar, -as, -al, -an* [and occasionally other vowels, *-it, ut, es, on* &c.][61]

(b) nouns with simple suffix *-ta, -ra, -la, -ma, -na* (*-ka*), *-ða* (*-za*), *-sa* (*-þa*), added either to an **extended** base or **modified** base, or stem already constituted as in A ii by primary suffixion:— producing *ətə, ẹtə, ọtə, ātə, ētə, ōtə, ītə, ūtə.* The *-ətə, -ələ* class was rare in itself, but coalesced with and helped to increase numbers of (a) and (c).

(c) nouns in which *-lə, -rə* after cons. had produced *-ər(ə), ələ.*

B (ii) cannot contain consonant nouns, but only nouns whose final group was the initial of a secondary suffix. These are the main mass of B — the final groups are chiefly *-ss, st,-lt, ht; nd, ld, rd,* (*mb*). These nouns are largely **dissyllabic** (*pilind-*), but in Q. long suffixal elements have been created by accretion so we have *telume* (√TEL + modifier u + *mē*) vault, heaven; *telumet* (*telumeht-* : *tel·u·mē* + *htə*) canopy.

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[61] This item originally began: "B (i) contains nouns as," which was altered in the course of composition. Sub-item (a) was struck out in red, except for the portion in brackets, and the following sub-item letter "(b)" was changed to "(a)"; but Tolkien then decided to retain the deleted text, writing "Stet" in red to the left of it.

B (iii) contains as final element a noun, often in a form *simpler than was ever used independently* (in which case it is virtually a case of suffixion, since such was ultimately the origin of suffixes), or one in a form obsolescent or obsolete independently.

The resulting form might either coincide with B (i) as *vainar* "a sailor" (**vaı̯a-ner* > **vaı̯(ə)nər* > *vainar,* cf. *vea* "sea" < *vaı̯ā*; *nēr* "man") — beside later *veaner* (see below) or with B (ii). *But in latter case,* many medial combinations became final through loss of *ə,* which were not produced by suffixion:— **kaı̯mā* "bed," *sambē* (in composition *sambĕ*: see below) > *kaimasan,* stem *kaimasamb-.*

On the formation and peculiarities of the older Q. compounds see below headnote to Declension VI (= B) iii.[62]

The inflexions used in declensions VI, VII (VIII).

We find (i) no use of nominatival *-nə* except in OQ where *-an* is found sporadically and inconsistently, chiefly with original *-ə* nouns of types A ii, B ii, where it was historically developed from *ən(ə).*

(ii) accusative **-a**, as in *ı̯ə, u̯ə, ī, ū* classes.

(iii) dative in **-en**, beside *-ar* (< *ər*) already rare in OQ with *ə* nouns, and now long obsolete.

(iv) genitive in **-o**, as in all nouns.

The instr. (5) suffix usually shows archaic form **men** when added direct to consonants. It is fairly clear that this ending originally belongs only *to true cons.* and gave *-rmen, lmen, mben, nwen, ngwen* &c. originally. This preservation of old suffix *men* (cf. dual *met*) is an archaic feature instead of the dissimilated *-nen* form found in other nouns. The forms *nwen* (for *nm, tm*), *ngwen* (for *km*) caused the very wide spread of suffix **wen.** But *ə* nouns originally added *-nen* giving **–anen** or where *-ə* was lost *nen, lden, rnen, mnen* &c. Now *lmen, rmen* was substituted for *lden, rnen,* but *mnen* for *mben, mbanen,* but *wen* was added to *n, nd, ng, nk.*[63]

(ix) Adjective in *-yā, -ƀā* (*u̯ā*: but this is chiefly derived from cases where *-ƀā* to *u̯ā* as after *l, r*), giving **-ya, -wa, va.** *-ya* is preferred after single cons[onant] (especially *t, k*). But the true *ə-noun* form, *espec. after groups,* is **uva** and this tends to spread widely. *-ya, -wa, -va, -uva.*

The *"adverbial" cases* 6, 7, 8, 10 show both "abbreviated" (really the older) forms — *see historical account of flexion* below — beside the forms with strengthened initial.

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[62] "Decl. VII" >> "Decl. VI."

[63] Tolkien originally wrote the following item here with various changes in the course of composition:

> (v) instrumental in **-nen** as in other nouns, but this after {*n* has >>} short vowel {+ *n* has given *-nden* >>} + *n, l* has given *-nden, lden,* and **-den** (aided by anal[ogy] of the adverb (below)) is sometimes extended to other classes. Since *ə* vanished often early between certain classes of cons[onants] (e.g. *n-n, l-n*) *-nen* is found, especially where convenient, and even the *lden, nden* development, equally with old cons[onant] and with *-ə* nouns, but (especially after group) the true form for *ə*-nouns is **–ănen** and this is often analogically transferred. Instr. *-nen, -den, -anen.*

A note was written to the left of the beginning of the item: "archaically (OQ and occ[asionally] in verse †) *nwen* appeared from *n* + old *mēn* (dual *met*)." Perhaps in connection with this note, the final sentence of the original item was revised and another sentence added:

> Instr. *men, -nen, -wen, -anen.* Only in rare archaic forms does **transposition** occur with *t, k, p.*

The marginal note and the first line of the original text of the item were subsequently struck out in green crayon, and an arrow was drawn (also in green) pointing to a new passage in ink filling most of the left margin. This seems to be intended as a substitution for the entire item, and we have incorporated it as such in the main text given above. In it the phrase "forms *nden, ngen* for *tm*" was revised to "forms *nwen* (for *nm, tm*), *ngwen* (for *km*)" in the course of composition; and note that *true cons.* is presumably an abbreviation of *true consonant [stems].*

Variety	8.	**-sē**	beside	*-ssē*
	7.	**-lō**	beside	*-slō > llō*
	6.	**-tā**	beside	*-ntā*
	10.	**-đōn, -nōn**	beside	*-ndōn.*

It is not clear that the "shortened" forms belong originally to consonant nouns, the longer to original *-ə* nouns (in common with other vocalic classes). The distinction does not hold good in any case for Q., where the choice is largely dictated by the euphony and clarity of the result.

Moreover the evidence of allied languages (especially Telerin) seems to show that shorter forms were formerly applicable to all classes, and the longer ones were of later (chiefly Q.) growth. The consonant class could naturally make no use of the longer forms (except by borrowing *ə* from the *ə* nouns, or developing an *ə* transition vowel) — and also they are a small class, containing archaic stems, and preserving the archaic endings. The *-ə* class (also on the whole older than the *ē, ā, ō, ī, ū* nouns) preserved as well these archaic endings, except in case of *sē,* which is perhaps *really* an abbreviation of a sole form *ssē* (see initial strengthening p. __).

Later when *-ndon* (oldest form *don,** *non* anal[ogical] with *nen*?) *nta, llo* were invented[?] their *-ə* vowel was developed fully and there was no longer any indication as to whether this was from *ĕ, ă, ŏ.* Hence we have *-əssē > esse* (no *osse, asse*); *əllō > ullo* (no *-ollo, ello, allo*); *əntā, əndōn > unta, undon.*[64]

* *son* after *t, k, p, s.*[65]

These cases thus end in (6) *-ta (-ata), -unta*

(7) *-lo (-ulo), -ullo, -yo* (after *t, k, p*)

(8) *-se* [yielding also archaically *lte, rre, nte, mpe,* mostly reformed *lse, rse, nse* after *ls, rs, ns* became possible combinations].[66] *-esse*

(9) *-don (-non), -anon (aron), -undon; -son.*[67]

The forms produced, however, by *ə* + short forms *ata, ulo, anon (aron)* were already obsolescent in early modern Q. and are only now poetical — except in case of *anon* which is supported by anal[ogy] of the instrumental. The *short forms* survive in *-ə* nouns, therefore, only in cases where *-ə- disappeared between stem and ending,* or in cases analogically derived from these, and the true consonant nouns. They are only *commonly* used in nouns with long stems, or compounds — here they have the appearance (or are reformed to have the appearance) of *-ta, -lo, -se, -don* + nominative.[68] *-lo* is only usual after *-r, l*; *-se* after *k, t, p.*[69]

Singular endings. 1 —; 2 *-a*; 3 *-en*; 4 *-o*; 5 *-nen (-den, -wen), -anen*; 6 *-ta -unta*; 7 *(-lo), -ullo*; 8 *se, -esse*; 9 *-wa, (ya), -uva*; 10 *don, -anon, -undon.*

Plural has suffix *-ī.* The **nom., acc., dat., gen.**: *-in, i, ir, ion* call for no comment being same and of allied origin to the short plurals of other nouns. So also the instr. (5) *-īnen,* and (11) partitive *-īka.* The adverbial cases 6, 7, 8 were originally as in other classes made with singular

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[64] *unta, undon* << *anta, andon* (the original *a* uncertain in both instances).

[65] This note was added later in the left margin, the asterisk in the main text being written above the *d* in *don.*

[66] The note in brackets originally began with: "*de* (in *rde*), *te* (in *lte, nte*), *pe* (in *mpe*), most of these removed except in some isolated forms." This was struck out in green crayon.

[67] In this item the parenthetical form *aron* was an insertion in ink; and *-son* may also have been added later.

[68] In this sentence "diphth." was replaced by "compounds" and *-non >> -don,* both in the course of composition.

[69] The original version of this remark was struck out in green crayon: "[*-lo* is however rare except after *l, r,* and *-se* usually *-esse* except in *ks, ts, ps.*" It was replaced by a clearer rewording of the same material, added in ink.

forms + plural **suffix** *-n*; but analogy of other classes (especially Decl. III *lassintan* for *lassentan* and short *ĭ* declension), and particularly of the (Q. invention) *-lī* plurals — which were originally compounds ending in a sg. noun *lī* "number" (see historical account), but had the appearance of containing *ī* plural form, and soon added *-n* in 6, 7, 8 — produced *-intan, -illon, -issen* and later *-inwa, -indon* which are the current prose and colloquial Q. forms. The *-li* plurals were to all this class on the whole later applied than to the others.

Their form is normally **–uli** (from *əli*), which has spread into almost all kinds of words, except in a few isolated cases.[70] But *uli* was probably historically developed in many cases quite independent of original *ə* — it represents development of consonant + *l* at a stage after the peculiar changes of such older combinations had ceased (see p. 27, 28). In most cases the *-uli* forms are literary variants and the short plural the usual one.

The dual nom. *-unt,* acc. *-ut,* dat. *-u,* gen. *-uhta* with *u* from other cases; a process that was later applied to the adverbial cases: 6, 7, 8 where the older forms were (as in plural) sg. + dual suffix *ū,* or *t(ta). This was aided by* ***u*** *<* ***ə*** *in 6 and 7.*

The instrumental	has:	forms	*met,*	*mbet,*	*nwet*
6. allative	"	"	*tau (to),*	*-untau*	*(-atau)*
7. ablative	"	"	*-lut,*	*-ullut*	*(ulut)*
8. locative	"	"	*-set,* &c.	*(-esset),*	*-usset.*

∴

Examples of "Declension VII": A (i) and (ii) with monosyllabic stems.

A (i) (a) old consonant nouns. (*ner-*) man; (*tal-*) foot; (*kas-*) head; (*nēn*) water; (*hom*) heart; (*hun*) earth; (*sūt-*) pain; (*yat, yak-*) goat; no forms in *p* occur.[71]

(b) old *ə*-nouns. (*malə-*) grit;[72] (*tet*) beside (*tetta*) baby — and several other nouns, whose current forms, however, do not differ at all from those of (a) ending in same consonants. *-p* is very rare: an example is (*sat, sap-*) pit.

(ii) (a) ( ) *qen,* Quend; (from older) *let,* finger; ( ) *fass-* fringe, "border"; (from older) *nin,* nose; () *nil* 'harebell'; ( ) *mar* 'house'; ( ) 'comb, ridge'.[73]

(b) () "tame beast"; () child.[74]

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[70] Tolkien began this paragraph at the top of a page with the sentence: "Their form is usually **-ulin** more likely the Q *-əli, ul* from later *-l* + consonant." He then struck it out in green crayon, turned the sheet over and began again.

[71] The hyphen-like mark at the end of the tengwar noun-stems, and corresponding to the hyphen at the end of several of the accompanying transcriptions, is the same symbol apparently used for *ə* above (see fn. 36).

[72] In the tengwar form *mal* an original final hyphen was deleted and the underposed dot was added.

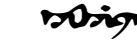
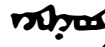
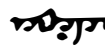
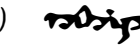
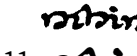
[73] The parenthetical tengwar form *qend-* is missing the *e*-tehta. The tengwar forms in the parenthetical note for *let* read *leps-* and *lept-*. In the tengwar form Tolkien apparently started to write the stem-form, then deleted the doubling mark over the second consonant, probably intending also to add an underposed dot (cf. *fas,* cited below, p. 26). The first stem given in parentheses after the tengwar form of *nin* presumably ought to have an *i*-tehta rather than an *e*-tehta; cf. *nin* 'beak, nose', declined *ninga, ningen, ningo,* etc., whose stem "was originally *neŋgə-*" (below, p. 26). As written, both tengwar stems read *neng-*. The remaining tengwar in this paragraph read *nil (nild-), mar (mard-),* and *hat (haht-).*

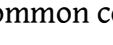
[74] The tengwar in this line read *laman (lamn-)* and *aran (arn-).*

In ii (a) other possible but less common groups are:— *s (ps-)* as *kas* 'case, vessel'; *t (tt-)* [as] *matt-* food; *s (ts, ks)* [as] *nis (niks-)* minnow, 'little fish'; *tis (tits-)* kitten; † *hos (host-)* assembly, crowd; also *n (mb)*; *nt (mp, nk, nt)*; *l (ll, lt, lk)*; *r (rt, rk, rr).*

In ii (b) archaically *-an* < *ṇ* also appears in nom. where the group has been modified medially as *-lan* (stem *-lm, ld*); *-ran* (stem *rm*); *nan* (< *nṃ*, stem *nw*). Note also archaic *-lar* (stem *ld* < *lr*); *rul* (stem *ll* from *rl*). Most remarkable is *tumul* (stem *tulm* < *tuml-*).[75] But none of these are now current. This is a rare and disappearing class, limited to a few common words of the type *aran, laman.*

['man']

S.	1.		*nēr*	D.		*nerunt*	P.	*	*nerin*
	2.		*nera*			*nerut*			*neri*
	3.		*neren*			*neru*			*nerir*
	4.		*nero*			*neruhta*			*nerion*
	5.		*nermen*[77]			*nermet*			*nerínen*
	6.		*nello*			*nellut*			*nerintan (nertan)*
	7.		*nerta*			*nertau (-o)*			*nerillon (nellon)*[78]
	8.		*nerse*			*nerset*			*nerissen (nersen)*
	9.		*nerwa*						*nerinwa*
	10.		*nerdon*						*nerindon*
							11.		*neríka.*

*  *nellin* is more common colloquially than *nerin* in Pl. 1–4.[79]

These are still the correct (literary) forms, but *nertan, nellon, nersen* are now obsolescent. Archaic [form] only found in OQ is S. 8. *nerre* (historically correct), *nerret, nerren.*[80]

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[75] This sentence ends in a semicolon in the manuscript and Tolkien may have originally intended it to be continued with the following text, written on a separate sheet and subsequently struck out in green crayon:

ldl > *ldy* > **ly**; *rðl* > *rdl, rdy* > **ry**; *ls* > **lt**; *rs* > **rr**; *ns* > **nt**; *ms* > **mp** &c.; *ʒr, ʒl* to **ˊr, ˊl**; *ðr, ðl* > **u̯r, u̯l** — in which case the nouns fell either into class (a) [*moʒrə* > *mōr*] with fixed long, or {(b)} to class (b) or into *i̯ə, u̯ə* declension.

Or they either generalized the final form, and carried it through, or {this} the one form now ending in a *single cons.* was historically developed both finally and medially. In this case the noun became a dissyllabic stem ending in {*-al* >>} *-ar, -ul* {(&c.)} and fell with the *-ələ* class (below). The cases are *ln* > **lan** (only final [*inserted above:*] med. *ld*), *lr* > **lar** (medial *ll*); *nr* > **nar** (med. *rn, ndar,* later anal[ogical] *nar*); *mr* > **mar** (med. *rm, mbar,* later anal. *mar*); *ml* > **mul** (med. *lm, mbul,* later anal. *mul*); *nl* > **nul** (medial *ll,* later *ndul,* later anal. *nul*).

[76] The tengwa ʃ was emended from ı́.

[77] *nermen* << *nerden,* and similarly in the tengwar, except that Tolkien left off the dot under the final consonant.

[78] Note that elsewhere in *Declension of Nouns* the allative case is numbered 6 and the ablative 7, whereas here the ablative is given as 6 and the allative as 7; except that in the column of plurals the allative and ablative forms in roman letters were inadvertently reversed in relation to their counterparts in tengwar.

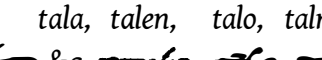
[79] Tolkien omitted the *i*-tehta in the tengwar spelling of *nellin.*

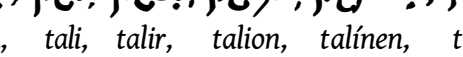
[80] This sentence is a replacement for the following, which was struck out in green crayon: "Archaic forms only found in OQ (unless used in verse now) are S. 5. *nermen* (*nerden* has *den* from cases like *nenden, talden* (below)) — note close correspondence which is now observed in VI & VII between 5, and 10; S. 8 †*nerde* the historical form and with it †*nerdet*, †*nerden* (the latter rare)."

Later forms used colloquially mark abolition of old peculiarities and approximation of word to normal (A ii) type — S. 5. *neranen*, S. 6. *nerunta*, (dual *neruntau*), 7. *nerullo* — the form *nerulo* also occurs in oldest Q. — dual *nerullut*, 8. *neresse*, dual *nerusset* (older modern Q. *neresset*), 9. *neruva*, 10. remains however usually *nerdon*, rarely *nerundon*.[81] Long plural *nerulin* is only †.[82]

The forms of **tāl**, foot are:—

S.
tál, tala, talen, talo, talmen, tallo, talta, (*talte* or) *talse, talwa, taldon*

D.  &c.
talunt talmet, tallut, taltau, (*taltet*) *talset.*

P.
talin, tali, talir, talion, talínen, talintan (taltan), talillon (tallon)

talissen (talten, talsen), talinwa, talindon; talíka.[83]

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[81] In item 7 the word "oldest" << "older."

[82] An earlier version of the declension of **ner** was struck out in green crayon:

S.	1.		*nēr*	D.		*nerunt*	P.		*nerin*
	2.		*nera*			*nerut*			*neri*
	3.		*neren*			*neru*			*nerir*
	4.		*nero*			*neruhta*			*nerion*
	5.		*nerden*			*nermet*			*nerínen*
	6.		*nerta*			*neruntau (-o)*			*nerintan*
			nerunta			*(nertau)*			*(nertan)*
	7.		*nerullo*			*nerullut*			*nerillon*
			nello			*(nellut)*			
	8.		*neresse*			*nerusset*			*nerissen*
			(nerse)			*(neresset)*			
						(nerset).			
	9.		*nerwa*						*nerinwa*
	10.		*nerdon*						*nerindon*
			nerundon				11.		*neríka*

The forms in ( ) are no longer colloquial[ly] current.

All nouns with stems ending *-r, l, n* in nom. lengthen the {final} vowel in nom. Though this is probably original in some cons. nouns (e.g *nēr*) (and cf. those with long throughout) its consistency is due to *-ə* nouns in which vowel + *l, r, n (m) -ə* was lengthened.

S. 5. *nerden* has *d* from other nouns, e.g. *nenden, hunden* (with *nd* < *nn*), *talden* (with *ld* < *ln*), and from analogy of 10. which in all consonant nouns tends to have closely similar forms to those of 5. In OQ the form *nermen* occurs with old suffix *-men.* The forms *nello,* {*nerulo*} for 7, and *nerse* for 8 are only {found in verse >>} now used in literary writings as archaisms — similarly the shorter dual and pl. forms *nertau, nellut, nellon, nerset, nersen.*

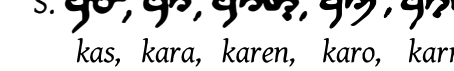
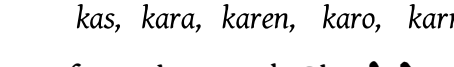
Note that the tengwar version of S. 1 reads *nīr*, emended from *nir.* The *e*-tehta of *nerintan* (P. 6.) was also emended from an *i*-tehta. Underposed dots are missing from the tengwar spellings of *neren* (S. 3), *nerwa* (S. 9), *nermet* (D. 5), *nerset* (D. 8), and *nerillon* (P. 7). Tolkien did not include a tengwar spelling for *nellut* (D. 7).

[83] Singular *talmen* << *talden,* with the same revision in the tengwar, though Tolkien left off the final underposed dot; and similarly in the tengwar for the plural *talion* and *talindon.* The *i*-tehta is also missing in *talion.* Tolkien

The forms *taltan, tallon, talsen* have long ceased to be colloquially current, and are replaced by "regular" *talintan* &c. The historic forms *talte, taltet, talten* are archaic, only OQ except as **adverb** *talte* = down, at the bottom. There is **no** *-li* plural to this word. Late "regular" forms (but little used yet) are *talanen, talunta, talullo, talesse, taluva, talanon* (or *talundon*), and the corresponding duals *taluntau, -ullut, -usset (-esset).* In the sg. these are rarely used, except to mark **literal** sense — *tallo, talte, talta* = from the bottom, up; down at the foot (bottom); down to the bottom; *tal,* downwards is really "short allative" dative from *talt* with same *-t* as has yielded *-r* of dative; see p. 90.[84]

The forms of **kas** "head"

S.
kas, kara, karen, karo, karmen, kasta, kallo (karullo), kasse, karwa, kardon (kasson)

D. formed as usual. Pl.  , beside the more regular 6, 8  . Pl. *karin* &c. *kastan (karintan), karillon (kallon), kassen (karissen), karinwa, karindon.*[85]

This is perhaps the most archaïc noun in Q. Nom. *kas* preserves final *-s.* Medially this is *-r-* historically except in *karmen, kardon* (where *smen, sðon* would historically give *-mben, -sson*; there is no trace of *mben, kasson* is rare OQ).[86] *kasta, kasse, kallo* are regularly developed, but except as an adverb = from the top, off, down *karullo* is now more usual, and *kallut, kallon* are only archaic.

The modern forms *karainen, karanon (karundon)* are still little used, but *karintan, karillon, karissen* are usual, and in sg. even *karunta, (karullo), karesse* appear to mark **literal** sense as opposed to adverbial *kas,* towards the top, upwards, *kasse,* on high, *kallo,* from on high, *kasta,* up (to the top). Cf. *kallo tallo,* up and down (again).

**kast,* see *tal* above & p. 90.[87]

There is no *-li* plural of this word.

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switched parentheses from around dual *talset* to *taltet,* but did not revise the tengwar.

[84] The end of this sentence was revised in ink from: "*tallo, talte, talta* = from the bottom, up; down at the foot (bottom); {down(wards) >>} down to the bottom; *talen,* downwards." The origin of the dative in *-r* is mentioned above in the note on the forms *linder (lindien),* under the **–ĭ, –ŭ** declensions (on manuscript page 90). Also see footnote 87 below.

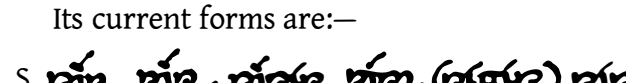
[85] Note that Tolkien omitted the underdot at the end of the tengwar versions of the singular forms *kas, karmen* and *kasson,* and the plural forms *karindon* and *karissen,* omitting the overbar to indicate the doubling of *s* in the last of these as well; and he omitted the final *n* entirely in the tengwar version of the plural form transcribed as *karintan.* The intended readings of the plural forms in tengwar are thus: *karin, kari, karir, karion, karínen, kastan, (kallon) karillon, kassen, karinwa, karindon; karinta[n], karissen.*

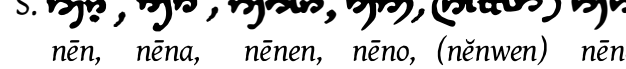
[86] The original phrase "there is no trace of such forms" >> "there is no trace of *mben, kasson* is rare OQ."

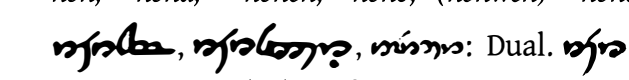
[87] This note was added at the same time that adverbial form *karen* 'towards the top, upwards' was replaced by the form *kas,* with a line connecting the form to the note. For the meaning of the cross-reference see footnote 84.

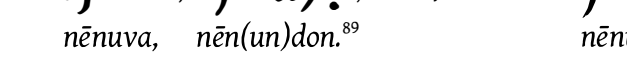
 nēn, water.[88]

This has long vowel throughout (before a vowel).
Its current forms are:—

S. 
nēn, nēna, nēnen, nēno, (nĕnwen) nēnamen, nēnunta, nēnullo, nēnesse


nēnuva, nēn(un)don.[89] *nēnunt, nēnumet, nēnuntau, -ullut,*


-usset (-esset) *nēnin*


nēnulin.

This noun has therefore gone over almost entirely to the ə-type. *nenwen* (now little used) is a survivor of the older forms, which are also found in verse:— *nenta* (*nentau, nentan*), rare *nēnulo* (not found in dual, pl.); *nente* (rarely *nentet, nenten*); *nenwa*; *nendon* (still used).

The form *nēnamen* has ə-type *anen* with dissimilation, dual *nēnamet* now *nēnumet* with dual "*u*." So in plural also *nēnĭmen* is found beside *nénínen.*

Hom- "heart"

S. *hōn, homa, homen, homo, humnen (homnen), honta, homullo (humullo, holmo), honse (humpe), honwa, hondon.*[90]

D. *homunt (humunt)* &c., *humnet (homnet), hontau, holmut, honset.*

Pl. *homin* &c., *homínen, hontan (homintan), (holmon) homillon*; *(honsen) homissen*; *hominwa, homindon, homíka*; also †*humulin.*

This is another very archaic noun. On *humnen* see p. 101 & 41 (*homnen, homunt* are recent reintroductions of *o*).[91] The archaic transposed* form *holmo* is still used espec. as adverb "from the middle." For *honta, holmo* (especially), *honse* the regular forms *homunta, homullo (humullo), homesse* are used to mark literal sense, since *honta* &c. are freq[uent] adverbs = to, from, in the centre. *homanen, homuva (humuva), homanon (homnon, homundon)* are found, but seldom. The regular dual is found also for 5–8 *humunet* (note dissimilation), *humuntau, humullut, humusset (homesset)* beside[?] *hom-*.

[*] See p. 27.

humpe is only used as adv. in the middle and is even so archaic.

The form *hont* = inwards. See note to page 90 & to *tal, kas* above and p. 111.

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[88] Note that the tengwar version of **nēn** was emended from original **nīn**. Simlarly, in the subsequent line of singulars, the tengwar forms *nēn, nēna, nēnen* and *nēno* are emendations of *nīn, nīna, nīnen* and *nīno*, respectively.

[89] Note that Tolkien omitted the underdot at the end of the tengwar versions of *nēnen, nenwen, nēnamen* and *nendon*, and omitted the overbar to indicate the doubling of *s* in *nēnesse.*

[90] The forms *humnen (homnen)* were written as *homnen (humnen)*, with arrows added later to indicate switching the regular form for the parenthetical alternative. The form *humullo* replaced an earlier form, heavily struck out and now illegible. The form *humpe* is an emendation of original *hompe*, here and in the second paragraph below.

[91] The cross-reference to "p. 101" refers to the discussion of the consonantal-stem intrumental endings (above, p. 17). Also note that "p. 111" in the second following paragraph refers to the discussion of archaic, poetic and literary forms under the declension of **qen** (below, p. 25).

Hun, earth.

S. *hūn, huna, hunen, huno, hunwen, hunta,* (†*hullo,* †*hundulo*) *hunullo, hunte (hunesse), hunwa, hundon.*
D. *hununt* &c. (Pl. *hunin* little used).

The dual is only used in sense = Valinor and the Great Lands.

Sūt, pain. (esp. death-throe.)

S. *sūt, sūta, sūten, sūto, sutwen* (†*sunwen*), *sutta,* (†*sutyo*) *sútullo, sutse (sútesse), sutya, sútanon* (†*sutson*).[92]
D. *sútunt* &c. only used † of "birth and death, beginning and end of life."
P. *sutsin* regular (with rare archaic *suttan, sutyon, sutsen*).

Yak- goat.

S. *yat, yaka, yaken, yako, yakwen yaqen* (†*yangwen*), *yahta, yakullo* (†*yatyo*), *yakse*; *yatya*; *yakanon (yakundon,* rare †*yakson).*
Dual *yakunt ... yaqet, yahtau, yakullut (yatyut), yakset.*[93]
Pl. *yakin ... yakínen, yakintan (yahtan), yakillon* (†*yatyon*), *yakissen (yaksen), yakinwa, yakindon*; *yakíta.*[94]

The forms of (**māl, mal**-) grit, are similar to those of *tāl* but the archaic form **malte* is naturally absent, and except for the allative *malta* the other abbreviated adverbial cases are rare. The plural is *malin* or *mallin* (the latter rarely as this is pl. of *malle* "made road, stone-road, street").

S. *mál, mala, malen, malo, malanen* (artificial †*malmen* after *tál* &c.), (†*mallo*) *malullo, malta* or *malunta, malesse, maluva, malanon (malundon)* (†*maldon*).[95]
Dual regular (5. *malumet*). Pl. *malin* (†*mallin*) regular except for rare † *maltan* (*mallon*).

tet ['baby']:

S. *tet, teta,* &c. 5. *tetanen,* 6. *tetta* or *tetunta,* 7. *tetullo,* 8. (†*tetse*) *tetesse*; 9. *tetuva,* 10. *tetanon (tetundon).*
D. regular. 5. *tetumet.* Pl. *tetsin* regular or †*tetulin.*

sat ['pit'], *sapa* goes like preceding but without abbreviated allative (except archaic †*sapsa*).[96] The plural is, however, usually *sapsin* either analogical or from a suffixed stem **saptə-*. So all words with stem in *-p.*

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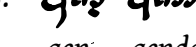
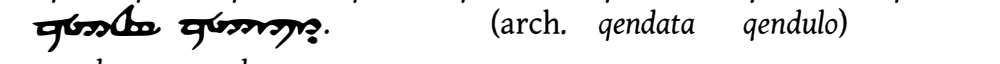
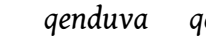
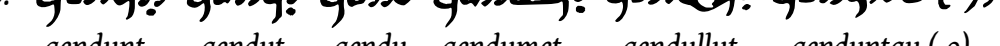
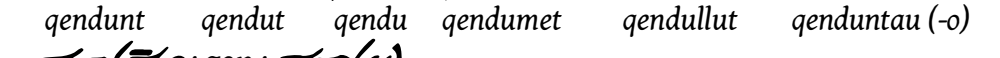
[92] The ablative forms were originally: "(†*sūtulo,* †*sutyo*) *sútullo,*" the first of which was deleted in ink.
[93] *yaqet* << *yaket.* Note that the ellipsis marks in the lists of dual and plural forms are in the manuscript.
[94] At the bottom of this manuscript page, upside-down with respect to the text given here, is an abandoned beginning of the same material found above: " **nēn**, water. T..." Note that the tengwar read **nīn**.
[95] "*(malundon)*" was a later addition.
[96] The phrase "goes like preceding" << "goes precisely as preceding."

A ii (a)[97]

qen, a Quend:

S:
qen qenda qenden qendo qendanen qendunta qendullo qendesse
 . (arch. *qendata qendulo*)
qenduva qendanon

D: 
qendunt qendut qendu qendumet qendullut qenduntau (-o)
 : gen.: .
qendusset qenduhta

[P:] 
qendin qendi qendir qendion qendintan qendillon

qendissen qendinwa qendindon (11) *qendíka* (5) *qendínen.*[98]

Long pl. *qendulin.*

This is the standard declension to which in current use all monosyllabic consonant nouns, and all dissyllabic (VI – B) with a long stem preceding the suffixions, tend to be assimilated.

Other forms (archaic, poetic and literary) are (5) *qenwen* — probably not artificial after *hunwen* but a genuine development where *ə* was lost in *qend(ə)mēn.* But such forms are only in **current use** after stems in *nk-, ng.* See below: *ningwen* is still usual beside *ninganen.* The shortened allative *qenta* is poetic in monosyllables, but very usual in compounds, and longer words generally (see below). †*qendyo* (< **qend(ə)lō*) is only found in OQ; so also 8. *qense* — but those forms are still current in literature in compounds. So also *-qenwa, -qendon.*

> With stems ending in *n, nd, ng* &c. 10 is found † in *-aron,* which is not really a dissimilation, but a preservation of original *-aron* (< *əðōn*) where euphonic.[99]

The shorter plural and dual forms are much rarer than the singular (namely †*qentau,* †*qentan*; †*qendyut,* †*qendyon*; *qenset, qenwet* &c.). For *qendusset, qendesset* is still literary.

The old short allative with ending *-t* > *r* (which has furnished dative *-r*: see page 90) should yield *qendar.* Such forms are found in OQ beside *qenden,* as dative, or adv. (= "towards" in distinction to allative "to"), but only survive now as adv. with a few words; cf. *tal, kas, hont* above = downwards, upwards, inwards. In their place (perhaps on analogy of *tal* &c.) endingless forms are found as *mardar,* or *mar* "homewards"; *marta,* home.

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[97] This section designation and all of the tengwar forms in the declension of **qen** are in red ink. Above this at the top of the manuscript page, Tolkien wrote: "VII cont." (also in red).

[98] Note that Tolkien omitted the tehta for *e* in the tengwar for dual *qenduntau*; the overbar to indicate the doubling of *s* in plural *qendissen*; and both vowel tehtar in *qendíka.*

[99] This note was written sideways in the left margin.

let, finger.[100]

†*lepsata* †*lepsulo*

S. *let, lepsa, lepso, lepsen; lepsanen, lepsunta, lepsullo, lepsesse, lepsuva, lepsanon.*

(†*lepsatau*)

D. *lepsunt, lepsut, lepsu, lepsuhta, lepsumet, lepsuntau (-o), lepsullut, -usset.*

P. *lepsin, lepsi, lepsir, lepsion, lepsínen, lepsintan, -illon, -issen, lepsinwa, -indon; lepsíka.*
(†*lepsulin*)

This being a case where *ə* did not vanish, there are practically no variations to record, except normal older *lepsesset,* for newer *lepsusset.* A form occurs for 6. †*lepsa* from *lept(t)a*; and recently occas[ional] 10. *lepsundon.*

fas ['fringe'].

†*fassata* †*fassulo*

S. *fas, fassa, fassen, fasso, fassanen, fassunta, fassullo, fassesse, fassuva, fassanon.*[101]

D. *fassunt* &c. Pl. *fassin* (†*fassulin*).

In this type (not in this word) — especially in compounds: see below — 6. *fasta,* 8. (rarely) *fasse* are found; only OQ except in compounds 10. *fasson.*

nin, beak, nose:

†*ningata* †*ningulo*

S. *nin, ninga, ningen, ningo, ningwen (ninganen), ningunta, ningullo, ningesse, ninguva, ninganon.*

D. *ningunt* (5: usually *ningumet*).

Pl. *ningin* &c. (*ningulin*).

The stem of this word was originally *neŋgə-.* But *i* has been levelled into nominative, but change *e* > *i* before *ŋg* appears to have been later than loss of final *ə* (and red[uction] of *ŋg* at least to *ŋ*) since archaically in OQ *nen* appears; also 6. *nenta* later *ninta* (neither now current). On *ningwen* (still current) beside *ninganen* see p. 111. The pl. is *ningínen,* dual rarely *ningwet.* For 10. a † form *ningaron* also occurs, see p. 111.

nil "bell-flower."

†*nildata* †*nildulo*

S. *nil, nilda, nilden, nildo; nildanen; nildunta, nildullo, nildesse; -uva; -anon.*

D. *nildunt* &c. Pl. *nildin* or *nildulin.*

[100] The entire declension of **let** 'finger' was written in red ink, with the exception of the poetic forms †*lepsata,* †*lepsulo,* †*lepsatau,* and †*lepsulin,* which were added later.

[101] †*fassata* and †*fassulo* appear to be later additions; and similarly for the singular allative and ablative variants written above the line in the next two declensions.

mar, house.

†*mardata* †*mardulo*

S. *mar, marda, marden, mardo*; *mardanen*; *mardunta, mardullo, -esse*; *-uva, -anon,* and adverb *mar,* homewards; *marta,* home; *marre, marye* "at home."[102]

D. *mardunt* &c. Pl. *mardin* (homes); *mardulin* (houses).

On *mar,* see note to p. 90, 111 &c. *marre, marye*: *marre* may be from *mardasē* > *mard(ə)zē* > *marzē* to *marre,* or contain bare stem *mar* (which certainly occurs in *mar* "homewards" < *mart,* beside less usually *mardar*). *marye* is *mar* + *yē* a variant of *ssē* in locative use which is also the independent preposition *ye* "at."

hat, ridge (comb, crest).

S. *hat, hahta, hahten, hahto*; *hahtanen*; *hahtunta* (†*-ata*), *-ullo* (†*-ulo*), *-esse*; *hahtuva*; *hahtanon.*[103]

D. *hahtunt* &c.

Pl. *haksin,* and *hahtulin.*

S. 6. *hahta* is found — but chiefly in compounds, e.g. place or hill names containing this element: as *Astulat,* Bony ridge (*astŭ-* bone, *astula,* bony) — *Astulahta* to *Astulat.*

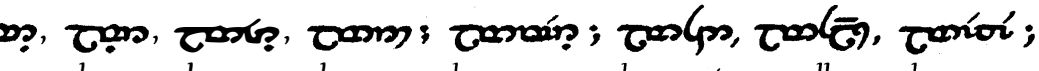
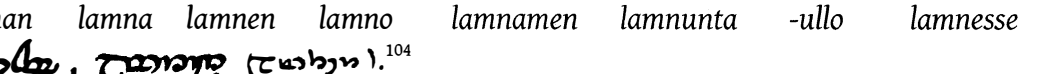
Other words are	*kas,*	*kapsa*	&c.	pl. *kapsin*	*(kapsulin)*	'case'
	tis,	*titsa*	"	" *titsin,*	*titsulin*	'kitten'
	mat,	*matta*	"	" *matsin*	*(mattulin)*	'food, meal'
	nis,	*niksa*	"	" *niksin,*	*niksulin*	'little fishes'
	hos,	*hosta*	"	" *hostin,*	*hostulin*	'crowd'
	ran,	*ramba*	"	" *rambin*	*(rambulin)*	'beam of wood'
	tunt,	*tumpa*	"	" *tumpin*	*(tumpulin)*	'lump'.

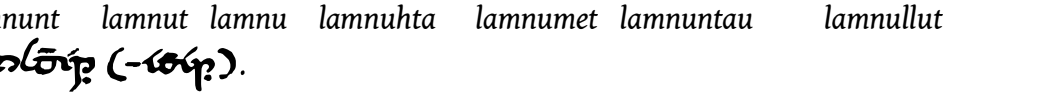
Most of such words have a variant in *-ē, -ō, -ā* in the simplex (and preserve these forms only in compounds: see below), e.g. *kapsa*; *titse*; *nikse*; *hosto*; *ramba*; *tumpo.*

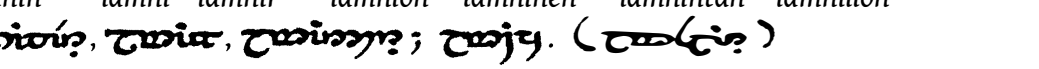
[102] †*mardata* and †*mardulo* appear to be later additions; locative *-esse* was also added at the same time; and the original item "*marre,* at home" was emended to "*marre, marye* 'at home'."

[103] "(†*ata*)" and "(†*-ulo*)" may have been later additions.

A ii b.

S: 
laman lamna lamnen lamno lamnamen lamnunta -ullo lamnesse

lamnuva lamnanon (lamnaron)

[D:]
lamnunt lamnut lamnu lamnuhta lamnumet lamnuntau lamnullut

lamnusset (-esset)

[P:]
lamnin lamni lamnir lamnion lamnínen lamnintan lamnillon

lamnissen lamninwa lamnindon lamníka lamnulin.

These are the current forms, but a number of variants occur in † or archaically, largely due to development of *ŋə* > *ṇ* **medially** (either phonetic or analogy of the nominative). S. (5) appears contracted *lamnen* (dat. *lamnar*) only in OQ; beside this appears *lamunwen,* OQ *lamunden* (< *lamṇmen, lamṇnen*). Beside †*lamnata,* †*lamnulo* appear *lamunta, lamullo* whence analogical *lamusse* (OQ only *lamunte*), also 10. *lamundon.* The dual and pl. forms of these variants also occur (*lamunwet, lamuntau, lamullut, lamusset*; *lamuntan, lamullon, lamussen*) but rarely. From this form was also developed *lamon, lamo, lamor, lamuo (lamno), lamunen, lamunta, lamullo, lamusse, lam(n)uva, lamundon.* Dual *lamunt,* but plural always *lamni (lamnuli).*

Aran, child:

S. *aran, arna, arnen, arno*; *arnamen*; *arnunta, -ullo, -esse*; (*arnata, arnulo*); *arnuva*; *arnanon* (†*arnaron*) — beside *arunta, arullo, arusse, arundon* (as above) which are still current.

Dual *arnunt* &c. *arnumet, aruntau, arullut, arusset.*

Pl. *arnin, arnulin.*

[104] All the tengwar forms in the declension of *laman* are in red ink. Note that Tolkien has put an extra *n*-tengwa in the form for *lamno,* and similarly for the dual *lamnuhta*; he has omitted the overbar for the doubling of *s* in *lamnesse,* and also in plural *lamnissen*; and omitted the final underdot in the tengwar for *lamnaron* (this form and the corresponding transcription both being later additions).

Declension (VI). *Nouns with consonant stem and dissyllabic or polysyllabic*

Cons. nouns B(i)–(iii).

Note on origin of these forms. Compare pp. 99, 100.[105]

(B(i)) Nouns with polysyllabic stem ending in **vowel + single cons.** This class in Q. is composed of levellings and coalescence of three different types of E. or KE.

(a) the original consonant nouns ending in suffix *-s, t, r, n* added to extended or modified base, and so ending in *E. and KE in *-əs (əz), -əð* (stem *ət*), *-ər, -ən,* beside less common *-ẹs, ọs* &c.[106]

(b) nouns with simple suffix add[ed] secondarily to an extended or modified base, or some other longer stem — *tə, (kə), -zə (ðə, sə, þə), -rə, -lə, -nə, -mə.* These were not very common since suffixes used secondarily (after a vowel especially) in Q. usually began with a group. The vowel preceding the suffix might theoretically be **long vowel**, a **short vowel** (second[arily] accented and preserved after an atonic syllable), a reduced vowel (*ə, ẹ, ọ*). In Q. the *short* second accent vowel was ousted by *long.* After the initial syllable or long intermediate syllable reduced long was got rid of also (influence of (a) above),[107] so that 2 classes only survive to represent (a) and (b) —

1. dissyllables or words with long penult ending in *ə, ẹ, ọ* + *l, r, n, m, t, z* (= *s, z, ð, þ*);[108] note the *-ð* nom. form of the original consonantal *-t* nouns is either given up or spreads throughout.

These yield:

ə / *-ul, -ar, -an; an** (*um, un* before cons.); *-at; ir* (*ir, es* before cons.).[109]

[*] This type usually gives nom. *-on.*

ẹ / *-el, er, en, en, et, ir* (usually *i* before cons. or before cons. + *i,* but not in *eli*).

ọ / *-ul, or, on, on, ut* (stem *ot*), *or.*[110]

2. words with short penult ending in *āl* (*ār, ān, āt, ām*), *ēl* (&c.), *ōl* (&c.), *īl* (&c.), *ūl* (&c.) as stem. **(short in nom.)**

The cases *-ar, -ul,* occasionally *-an* (from *nə, mə*), coincide with nouns that in E. and KE ended in postconsonantal *-rə, lə* > *ṛ, ḷ* > Q *ar, ul.*[111] Compare note at bottom of page 105.

We are here concerned only with those in which the final form ending *ər, əl* (occasionally *ən*) was either actually developed medially or was early levelled throughout.

The principal cases are:

(a) where development was same medially and finally.

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[105] This cross-reference to "pp. 99, 100" refers to the introductory description of stem types B (i) to (iii) as distinguished from monosyllabic types A (i) and (ii) discussed above (pp. 16–17).

[106] The word "accented" was replaced by "extended" in the course of composition.

[107] The phrase "or long intermediate syll." was inserted in ink.

[108] The phrase "or words with long penult" was inserted in ink; and the condition following "ending in" originally began with "*-ez (iz)* from *ẹs, is,* and *əs, əz* and *iz,* and *əzə,* and *izə*; *-ul* (from *ələ,* and *ọlə*)," all of which was subsequently struck out in red ink.

[109] The first suffix *-an* was originally followed by a parenthetical "(*un* before cons.)"; and the parenthetical following the suffix *ir* was originally given as "(*ir, is* before cons.)." The note referred to by the asterisk was written in the left margin.

[110] The suffix originally given as *ot* was emended to "*ut* (stem *ot*)" in the course of composition.

[111] The phrase "occas. *-an* (from *nə, mə*)" was inserted in ink. The following cross-reference to "page 105" refers to the description of archaic nominative forms of type A (ii) (b) stems (above, p. 20).

-nar, ndar later developments (in place of oldest *-rn, -rr*) from *nrə.*[112]
-mar, mbar " " (" " " " *rm*) " *mrə.*
(-nul), ndul " " (" " " " *ld, ll*) " *nl.*
(-mul), mbul " " (" " " " *lm*) " *ml.*
-lar " " (" " " " *ld*) " *lr.*
-rul " " (" " " " *ll*) " *rl.*
-pul, par " " (" " " " *py, ps*) " *pl, pr.*
-mpul, mpar only development of *mpr-, mpl-.*
mbar, mbul only development of *mbr, mbl.*[113]
-tul, -tar, -ntul later development (in place of *-ty, ts, nty*) " *tl, tr, ntl.*
-ndul " " (" " *ndy*) " *ndl.*
-ntar, ndar only development of *ndr-, ntr.*
-kul, kar, nkul later development (in place of *-ty, ks, nty*) " *kl, kr, nkl.*
-ngul " " (" " *ndy*) " *ngl.*
-nkar, ngar only development of *nkr, ngr.*

[(b)] There were many cases in KE of final *n̥ (m̥), r̥, l̥* developed before the chief changes of medial consonant, so that final and medial forms widely diverged. Practically all these forms have been levelled in one direction (see note p. 105). Where the *final form* has been levelled the noun has come to stand in this class (B i). Where the medial form (if the word has survived) it has become either A, or where a final *l̥, u̥* was developed either to the preceding *l̥ə, u̥ə* decl. or to VIII.

Thus *lr̥* > *lar* medially *ld.*
ln̥ > *lan* " *ld*
lm̥ > *lan* " *lm*
rn̥ > *ran* " *rn* (so *aran, arn-* above)

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rm̥ > *ran* " *rm*
rl > *rul* " *ll*
nl > *nul (ndul)* " *ll* or (*ln* >) *ld.*
nr > *nar (ndar)* " *rn* or *rr*
nm > *nan* " *nw*
ml > *mbul (mul)* " *lm* but usually *mbul.*
mn > *man* " *mn*

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pr, pl > *par, pul* " *ps, py*[114]
tn, pn > *mn* > *man* " *mn*

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tr, tl, ntl > *tar, (n)tul* " *ts, ty, nty.*
ðm, tm > *nm* > *nan* " *nw.*
kr, kl, nkl > *kar, (n)kul* " *ks, ty, nty.*
ʒn/kn > *ŋn* > *ngan* " *l̥n.*
ʒm/km > *ŋm* > *ngan* " *ngw.*

[112] The ending *-rn* was inserted in ink.
[113] This line was added in the margin in ink and marked for insertion here.
[114] On the next line the following item was struck out: "*tr, tl* > *tar, tul,* [medially] *rt.*"

The assimilation of *z* (*ð, s, þ, z*) + *r, l, n, m* was too early to affect this development.

Note transposition of stop (or spirant) + nasal & *r, l* was **older** than loss of *ə,* and therefore either occurs in both medial & final forms:— *pnə* > *mpə* > *nt* (stem *mp*) — or does not occur at all: *pnə* > *mnə* > *man* (stem *mn-*). But transposition of *ml, mr, nr, nl* was **later.**[115]

(B ii). Nouns ending in a secondary suffix beginning with 2 consonants and therefore preceded by full *a, e, o, i, u.* As note[d] on page 99 — these groups are chiefly: *ss, st, lt, ht, nd, ld, rd* (*mb*):— all of which are frequent, but especially *st, lt, ht, nd, ld.*[116]

Nouns ending in a Q. long or dissyllabic suffix are virtually same as (B iii) compounds, and their medials (forming nouns [whose] final group may be any Q. medial combination, e.g. *ts* (which cannot **begin** a suffix) as in Q. suffix *-lis (lits-).*

For Q. purposes it is chiefly important whether (a) the last syllable is preceded by a short atonic medial syllable or (b) by either the initial syllable or a long accented medial one.

B iii compounds.

Here are concerned nouns whose second element ends in *ə* (*ẹ, ọ*). The *ẹ, ọ* forms which must inevitably occur as final syllable in at least a trisyllabic word historically disappear but since all rest of declension has appearance of ordinary *ĭ, ŭ* noun (see above) the vanishing forms are got rid of — **or** occasionally the whole noun (especially in an old or little analyzed cpd.) goes over to *ə* class. As *lŏpōtundŭ-* (*lopō* + *tundu,* hole) > nom. *lopotun*: whence a stem *lopotund-* (acc. *lopotunda,* pl. *lopotundi*) or a new nom. *lopotundo(n).*

But here we meet a peculiarity of old Q. cpds. — the final element if it ended in *-ē, ā, ō* was weakened to *e, a, o,* > *ə,* and this *ə* was freely (evidently) in older periods KE and PQ extended. The same often occurred (or usually originally) medially, but here restoration usually took place. So probably *lopō,* rabbit > *lopo*: *lopōtundu* > *lopotundu* > *lopətundə* > *lopatun,* reformed *lopotun* on analogy of simplex — and finally reformed *lopotundo.*

Cf. *vainar* "sailor" — *vaı̯ā-nēr* > *vaı̯aner* > *vaı̯(ə)nər* > *vainar.* Beside later re-composition *veanĕr,* pl. *veanēri.*

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[115] This note was added in the left margin; in the last sentence original *lm* >> *ml* and *rn* >> *nr.* An earlier version of the beginning of Part VI was crossed out in red ink (and the back of the sheet used to start the the new version):

VI (Consonant nouns of classes B i ii iii) *Nouns ending uninflected [in] consonant with dissyllabic or polysyllabic stem.*

Note on the original forms of these nouns: Compare p. 99–100 above.

B (i) nouns whose stem ends in a vowel + single consonant. These are *originally*

(a) old consonant nouns with suffixes

-s (*əs, ẹs, ọs*) producing **nom.** *-ar,* (stem *-ar, -as*), *-er* (stem *-er, -ir,* {*es* >>} *is*), *-or* (*-or, -ur,* {*-os* >>} *-us*). This type and next tend to coalesce.

-r (*ər, ẹr, ọr*) producing **nom.** *-ar* (stem *ar*), *er* (*er, ir*), *or* (*or, ur*).

-t (*ət, ẹt, ọt*) producing **nom.** *-ar* (stem *at*), *er* (*et* &c.), *or* (*ot, ut*). This type hardly survives being altered to *r/s* type or developing nom. *t* (stem *tt*) on analogy of other fuller suffixes.

-n (*ən, ẹn, ọn*) **nom.** *an* (*an, un*), *on* (*on, un*), *en* (*en, in*). This type, especially *en* (*en, in*) is only one to survive at all frequently.

(b) nouns with simple suffix {producing *-t* from *tə* >>} *-tə,* (*kə*), *-ðə* (*zə, sə, þə*), *lə, rə, mə, nə* added **to a vowel.** The *ətə* type and *ātə* coalesce after a long preceding syllable, or after the initial syllable. The *ətə* type did not exist after a short medial syllable, here the *ătə* type was got rid of, and only the ¯*ātə* type preserved.

The *ẹtə* = nom. *et* (stem *et, it*) ousted the *ĭtə* type after a long medial.

This revision was made after the pages had been numbered, and the new text was given the same page number "115" as the earlier version, but written in red ink.

[116] An additional sentence was deleted before being completed: "Also found are *ts,* ..." (See above, p. 16.)

The compounds found in Q. belong to at least *three* different periods irrespective of subdivisions.

I **ancient** — formed in *Common Eldarin* (or early KE). These are a small class, not because CE had not many compounds (probably) but (a) because many of those inherited have remained analyzable and under successive influences of the surviving simplex forms — so that they do not differ in form from cpds. made at recent dates or (b) because many have become obsolete.

Those we here class as *ancient* are either now quite obscured and unanalyzed by current speech feeling (in which case they for all practical purposes belong to B ii — but are betrayed in many cases by their medial consonant) — or their final element (or their initial, or both) has a form obsolete as a simplex, or perhaps never used as such.

This type is marked by (1) **invariable** reduction of final vowel > *ə* (and usually by substitution of *ə* for *ĭ, ŭ*).[117]

(2) **usually** reduction of *ā, ē, ō, ī, ū* at end of medial > *ə* (*e̯, o̯*) and loss of *ə* after *i̯, u̯* &c.

(3) treatment of the initial of the second element as **medially** (in many cases, especially proper names or other cases not analyzed any longer, or not fully analyzed). Compare *saŋgā-χi̯anđō* "throng-hewer" — this form made in ancient period became the personal name *Sangian* (*sangā-χi̯anđō* > *sangaχi̯ando* > *sangə(ʒ)i̯andə*). The same formation, since *sanga,* throng and *hyando,* hewer (sword) still existed later, made more recently gives the sword name *Sanga-hyando.* A further example is *Hísillon (χīsi-slōmē)* beside later form made by direct translation of Nold. *Cílu* with the simplices: *Híselóme,* or *Hísilóme* (: *híse (ĭ),* mist; *lōme,* gloom).

(4) frequently by presence of **short** vowel in stem of second element, where simplex has long — but not in case where second element is composed of a monosyllabic base + consonant suffix. Thus *vainar* with *nar* < *nĕr* beside *nēr* (simplex). But *Aryandor* (accus. *Aryandora*) with *ŏ* from older *ō* : the 2nd element is *ndō-rē* "land" [*arʒā,* adj. and noun "dread" + *ndōrē,* land > *arʒandōrə* > *aryandor* : Old N. *Arandur,* N. *Arannur*].[118]

With this retention of old initial *nd-* medially, whereas it normally becomes *n-*, cf. the various forms of *Valinor.* This the most current form is a reformation of older *Valindor* (used in verse) made from adjectival *valı̯ā* + *ndōrē* > *valı̯a-ndōrə* > *Valyandor* (archaically still found in OQ).[119] The form *valı̯a-nōrə* was then made again at a period when the simplex had become *nōrē* — hence *Valı̯ənōrə* > *Valinor.* The full reformation *Valinóre* is however only used for poetic convenience in scansion.

With regard to **lengthening** of stem vowel of 2nd element (when it ends in a single consonant) it should be noted that Q. (cf. suffixes ending in single cons., see above) lengthened a short vowel of stem before a single cons. + inflexion if the preceding syllable was short. That is, Q. lost ` secondary accent on short syllable normally (⏑ ˘ ˋ ˘ ˘ to ⏑ ˋ ˘ ˘ ˘ : *kíryăl̆ĭŏn*) — but where ` fell on initial of a recognized noun it *kept its place*; then a vowel bearing ` between short syllables was lengthened.[120] Cf. nouns ending *-mat,* names of meals:— *ahtumat,* supper, *ahtumāta* (but pl. *ahtumatsin*).

II **old compounds**. These belong to OQ in period of formation, or frequently to the QT period (after departure of the Noldoli). These are intermediate in form between I and III. They still **usually** have final *ə* for *ē, ā, ō* of simplex; but **seldom** *ə* for *ē, ā, ō* of the first element, and

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[117] The word **invariable** was inserted later in ink.

[118] *Arandor* >> *Arandur.*

[119] The form *valı̯ə-ndōrə* >> *valı̯a-ndōrə*; and simultaneously *valı̯ə-nōrə* >> *valı̯a-nōrə* in the next sentence.

[120] In this sentence "second" >> "initial" in the course of composition.

seldom lose final *ę, ǫ* in 2nd element. The initials are rarely treated differently to those of simplices — except in a few cases where in PQ the simplification had not proceeded so far as in Q. The chief are preservation (in some of the older strata of this period) of long *m̄, n̄, ŋ̄* for *mb, sm; nd, sn*; and anciently *ŋg* — whence in Q. *mb, nd, ng* for initial of a second element which has as a simplex *m, n, n.*

Example. *etingul* (pl. *etingoldin, etingoldulin*) — one of Noldorin race who remained in Kor (a word which must therefore have been formed after departure, and in late KE, although its form is little distinguished from such older names as *Kiningul,* acc. *Kiningolda*). **ete,* back, below + *ŋgolə… dō* (at time of formation already in Q. *ŋgoldō*): *etengoldə > etingol > etingul.*[121]

III **recent compounds**. These only enter class B when the noun at end already was of the cons. or *ə* type, since in recent compounds the last element retains its full form, and proper declension (except for a greater propensity for abbreviated forms, if it is a consonant-noun).

Examples

B (i) 1 (a) *olar,* dream; *Teler,* a Teler; *helor,* frost.
qilir, quiet; *ambar,* fate; *ambor,* breast.
andul, long pole; *Earendel.* (*Rumel.*)
pilen, feather; *aman,* bond; *soron,* eagle;
oron, mountain.[122]
qelet, corpse; *kelut,* rivulet; *talat,* sheet.
filet (ek), cobweb;[123] *arat,* weed.
(b) *Tinúviel. falmarin.*
B (ii) *telumet,* canopy; *kalion,* Valinorian Elda ("son of light").
Ilkorin; *pilin,* arrow; *miqilis,* kiss.
B (iii) *vainar* as B(i) 1a. *veaner* as B(i) 1b.
Valinor, Koiviénen, ahtumat, peltas, kaimasan.

olar ['dream'].

S. *olar, olara, olaren, olaro*; *olarnen (-men)*; *olarta* or *olarunta, olarullo* (†*olallo*), *olaresse*; *olarwa (olaruva)*; *olardon* or *olarundon.*
D. *olarunt* &c. instr. *olarmet* or now more usually *olarúmet* (*olaruntau, olarullut, olarusset* &c.)
P. *olarin* regular with frequent long pl. *olallin.*

So **Teler** — here long pl. *Telellin* is actually the current one. *Telerin* is also used in literature.
So **ambar** "fate", but without long plural, except personified *Amballi* = the Three Fates.

ambor, breast (whose stem is originally *amb̆us-*) makes:—

[S.] *ambor, ambora, amboren, amboro*; *ambornen*; *ambosta* (older *ambusta*), *amborullo* (†*ambullo*), *amboresse* (†*ambusse*); *amborwa, amborundon* (†*ambusson*). D. *amborunt* &c.
Pl. *amborin.* No long plural. So **helor**, frost.

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[121] Here the hypothetical form ***etl* >> **ete* and the form *etingoldə* >> *etengoldə.***
[122] A tentative example "*nyaran (-am)*, **tale" was deleted from** this line.
[123] The original gloss "fern" **>> "cobweb" here and also in** the paradigm for this noun given below; cf. *filqe* 'fern' (root FILI 'fine') in the ***Qenya Lexicon*, PE 12, p. 57.**

qilir (*ku̯ilẹz*) ['quiet']:

[S.] *qilir, qilira, qiliren, -iro*; *qilernen* (a form borrowed from cases where *ir* = *əz* for *ə* + *z* + cons., where *ə* was introduced analogically, > *e*); *qilesta* (as prec.) or *qilirunta, qilirullo* (†*qilello*), *qilesse* or *qiliresse*; *qilerwa*; *qilerdon* or *qilirundon.* D. *qilirunt.* Pl. *qilirin.* (†*qilelli*). So nouns in *-ir* from *ez, əz.*

Teler above is really from *-ir* > *er,* but *-ir* forms have been got rid of when before 2 cons.

Andul. (*əl, ọl*) ['long pole']

S. *andul, andula, andulen, andulo*; *andulmen*; *andulta (andulunta), andullo, andulesse*; *andulwa*; *anduldon* or *andulundon.*
D. *andulunt* &c. (5. *andulúmet* or †*andulmet*).
P. *andulin* beside usual *andullin*; but *andulintan, -illon, -issen,-indon.*

Earendel (*ẹl*)

[S.] *Earendel, -ela, -elen, -elo*; *-ilmen; -ilta (-elta,* or *-elunta*); *-illo (ello)*; *-elesse*; *-ilwa (elwa)*; *-ildon (eldon)* or *-elundon.* This word has no dual or plural, but words of this type have D. *-elunt* &c. *ilmet (elúmet)*; *iltau (eluntau)*; *illut (elullut)*; *elusset.*
P. *-illin, illi, illir, illion (ilion)*; *ilintan* &c.

pilen ['feather'].

[S.] *pilen, pilena, pilenen, pileno, pilinwen, pilinta (enta), pilenullo (-illo, -ello), pilenesse*; *pilinwa*; *pilindon.* D. *pilenunt* (5. *pilenúmet* or *pilinwet*). Pl. *pilinin.*

aman ['bond'], *amana, amanen, amano*; *amanwen*;[124] *amanta (amanunta), amanullo* (†*amullo*), *amanesse*; *amanwa*; *amandon (amanundon).* D. *amanunt.* Pl. *amanin.*

soron ['eagle'], *sorona, soronen, sorono*; *sorunwen*; *sorunta (-onunta), soronullo* (†*[sor]ullo*), *soronesse*; *sorunwa*; *sorundon (-onundon).* D. *soronunt.* Pl. *soronin* (†*sorulli*).

oron ['mountain'], *oruma, orumen, orumo*; *orumnen*; *orunta* or *orumunta, orumullo* (†OQ *orulmo*), *orumesse*; *orumya*; *orundon* or *orumundon.*[125] D. *orumunt.* Pl. *orumin.*

Nouns like *pilen* occasionally also have *-m* in stem.

Thus **helen** "icicle"

[S.] *helen, helema, helemen, helemo*; *helemnen*; *helenta* (*-inta* or *-emunta*), *helemullo* (OQ †*helilmo*), *helemesse*; *helimya*; *helendon (indon, emundon).* D. *helemunt.* Pl. *helimin.*

** *Note* nouns with stem ending *-n* often have preserved (or reintroduced?) d.sg. in *-ar. soronar, pilenar* since *soronen* is apt to be analyzed *soro|nen,* instr. of *soro-.*

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[124] The form *amanwen* was originally given as *amanwen (unwen)* but the alternative ending was deleted.
[125] The forms originally given as *oroma, oromen, oromo* >> *oruma, orumen, orumo*; and the form *orunwa* >> *orumya.*

qelet ['corpse'].

[S.] *qelet, -eta, -eten, -eto; -etwen* (†OQ *inten,* recent *etanen*);[126] *-elta (ilta)* or *-etunta; qeletullo* (†OQ *-ityo*); *qeletse* or *qeletesse* (†*itse*); *qelitya; qeletundon* (†*qelitson*). D. *qeletunt.*
Pl. *qelitsin.*

Similarly **kelut** ['rivulet'], *-uta, -uten, -uto, -utwen* (†OQ *utwen,* recent *utanen*), *-utta (otta)* or *utunta; utullo* (OQ †*utyo*); *utse* or *utesse; utya; utundon* (OQ † *utson*).[127] *-ota, oten, oto* have been ousted by the many cases in which *o* > *u* before *t* + *u.* D. *kelutunt.* Pl. *kelutsin.*

So précisely **talat** ['sheet'].

[S.] *talat, talata, talaten, talato, talatwen* (†OQ *talanten*; recent *atanen*), *talatta* (rec. *-atunta*), *-atullo* (†OQ *atyo*), *-atse* (rec. *atesse*), *talatya, -atundon.* D. *talatunt* &c. P. *talatsin.*

filet, cobweb.

[S.] *filet, fileka, fileken, fileko; filiqen* (†OQ *filinken*; rec. *ekanen*); *filehta* (older *ihta*) or *filekunta, filekullo* (†OQ *filetyo*), *filekse* (older *ikse*) or *filekesse; filitya; filekundon* (OQ *filikson*). D. *filekunt.* Pl. *filikin, filiki, filiken, filikion, filikínen, filikintan* &c., 11. *filikíta.*

arak- weed.

[S.] *arat, araka, araken, arako; aruqen* (†OQ *arunken,* rec. *arakanen*); *arahta,* or *arukunta; arukullo* (OQ †*arityo, aratyo*); *arakse* or *arakesse; aratya* (older *aritya*); *arukundon* (OQ †*arakson*). The variation **a/u** due to *ə* > *u* before *k, ʒ* + *ŭ̆* is now usually given up: *arakunta, arakullo*; dual *arakunt.*[128] But if noun contained *o* then as in *kelut* **o** in 2, 3, 4 is got rid of and **u** *levelled*; as in *turut,* stem *turuk-,* tree-stem.
Dual *arukunt,* recent *arakunt*; pl. *arakin* (11. *arakíta*).

B 1 (b) **Tinúviel**, *-éla, -élen, -élo; Tinuvielmen* (rec. *-élanen*); *-elta* (rec. *ĭělunta*); *-ello; -ĕlesse* (†*-ielse*); *-ielwa; -ieldon (-ielundon).* This word has no dual or pl., but words of this type form dual *-élunt* &c., 5. *ielmet* (rec. *ielúmet*), 6. *eltau (ieluntau); -ellut; elusset* (older *-elesset*; †*ielset*). Pl. *-iélin* beside † forms *-iellin* espec. in 1–4 and rare *-iélulin* but not in gen. pl. which is *-iélion,* or *iellion.*

This class except in proper names is rare and in sg. usually reformed to B ii with stem *-ld,* though often retaining *-elta, ello, elesse, eldon,* and pl. *elli* (beside *eldulin*).

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[126] The phrase "recent *etanen*" (meaning an alternative *qeletanen* to the form *qeletwen*) was added in ink; and similarly "recent *utanen*" (for *kelutanen*) in the following paradigm of *kelut.*

[127] The endings *-uta, -uten, -uto* were altered to *-ota, -oten, -oto* (each original *u* being heavily overwritten with an *o*), then subsequently these were emended to their earlier readings, probably in connection with the following sentence. The ending *utunta* is preceded by an *o* (apparently struck through) which may have been a false start on an alternative form **-otunta.* The alternative OQ ending *utwen* does not appear to vary from the ordinary form given as *-utwen,* and perhaps should be read as *ntwen,* or else is a slip for a form **-unten,* parallel to that in the corresponding †OQ *talanten* in the following paradigm for *talat* and to †OQ *inten* under *qelet* above.

[128] The following was deleted here: "also **a/i** *arakin* for pl. *arikin.*"

falmarin = Shore-elf (byname of Telerin).

[S.] *falmarin, -ína, -ínen* (†*ínar*), *íno, -inwen (ínanen, ínamen). -inta* (recent but rare *falmărĭnunta*), *falmarillo* (rec. *falmărĭnullo*), *falmarinesse* (†*falmarinte*); *falmarinwa*; *falmarindon* (rec. rare *falmarinundon*). Dual *falmarinunt*, 5. *falmarínumet* beside *falmarinwet, falmarintau, falmari(nu)llut*;[129] *falmarinesset, -usset.* Pl. *falmarínin* (†*falmarillin, falmarínulin*).

This class is rare, being usual reformed, in 2, 3, 4 especially to B ii with *-ind.*

B ii These nouns only differ from A ii in the frequency with which they still retain in current use the abbreviated forms (with lost *ə*).

pilin, arrow.

S. *pilin, pilinda, pilinden, pilindo, pilindanen* (†*pilinwen*), *pilindunta* (older *pilinta, pilindata*), *pilindullo* (†*pilindyo*), *pilindesse*; *pilinduva*; *pilindanon.*[130] D. *pilindunt.*
Pl. *pilindin* (long pl. *pilindulin*).

miqilis ['kiss']

S. *miqilis, -litsa, -litsen, -litso, -litsanen, -litsunta* (†*litsata*), *-litsullo, -litsesse* (†*litse*); *-litsuva, litsanon.*
D. *-litsunt.* Pl. *litsin (litsulin).*

kalion ["son of light"] declined like *qen,* with archaic forms in addition.
5. *-onwen,* 6. *-onta (ondata),* 7. †(OQ *ondyo*) *ondulo.*

So **Ilkorin**, pl. *ilkorindin (ilkorindulin).*

B. iii.

[S.] **veaner** ['sailor'], *veanéra, veanéren, veanéro*; *veanermen (veanéranen), veanerta (-nĕrunta), veanerullo* (†*veanello*), *veanerse (veaneresse), veanerwa*; *veanerdon (veanerundon).*
D. *veanérunt.*
Pl. *veanérin* or *veanellin* (†*veanérulin*).

vainar is declined as B.i. *vainarin* (†*vainallin*).

S. **Valinor**, *-nóra, -nóren, -nóro*; *nóranen*; *-norta* (†*nórata,* rec. *-nŏrunta*), *norullo* (†*nórulo*); *-nŏresse* (†*norse*); *-nóruva*; *Valinordon (-nóranon).* This word has no dual or plural, but other words of type make D. *nórunt,* [Pl.] *-nórin (nórulin).*

S. **Koiviénen**, *-enéna, -enénen* or *-enénar, -enéno*; *-ĕnenwen,* or *-enénamen*; *-enenta* (rarely *-ĕnĕnunta* only in verse *-enénata*); *-ĕnĕnullo* (†*enello*); *-ĕnĕnesse* (†*-enente*); *ienenwa* or *ienénuva*; *-ienendon.*[131] Pl. often used of this word with reference to the one place (*Koiviénen,* or *Koivienénin*) pl. *Koivienénin.*

[129] Tolkien wrote *falmar(inu)llut,* but it seems clear that the shorter alternative intended is *falmarillut.*
[130] Original "*pilindya* or *pilinduva*" >> *pilinduva.*
[131] The ablative ending originally written as *-ĕnĕnello* >> *-ĕnĕnullo.*

S. **ahtumat** ['supper'] decl. from stem *-māt* or *matt.*
1. *ahtumat.* 2. *-máta, matta.* 3. *máten, matten.* 4. *máto, matto.* 5. *matwen, mátanen (mattanen).* 6. *matta,* or *matunta.* 7. *matullo* (†*matyo,* †*mātulo*).[132] 8. *matse,* or *matesse.* 9. *mātuva (mattuva).* 10. *matundon, mattanon (mátanon).*
D. *ahtumátunt, ahtumatúmet* or *ahtumattumet* &c.
Pl. *ahtumatsin (ahtumátulin, -mattulin).*

Similarly many nouns *with suffixes.*

telumet, canopy.
S. *telumet, telumetta, telumetten, telumetto*; *telumettanen* (†*-etwen*); *telumetta* or *telumet(t)unta*; (*telumettulo,* †*telumetyo*) *telumet(t)ullo, telumetse* or *telumet(t)esse*; *telumettuva*; *telumettanon.*[133]
D. *telumettunt* (5 *telumettumet, telumetúmet*).
P. *telumetsin.* (*telumettulin*).[134]

Astulat ['Bony ridge'], *Astulahta, -ahten, -ahto*; *-ahtanen*; *-ahta (ahtunta)*; *ahtyo* (preservation of archaic form in place names) or *ahtullo*; *akse (ahtesse)*; *ahtuva (ahtya)*; *ahtanon.* dual of this type *-ahtunt* — pl. *aksin* (or *ahtulin*).

S. **peltas**, *peltaksa, -taksen, -takso*; *-taksanen*; *-taksunta (-taksata), taksullo* (†*taksulo*), *-takse,* or *taksesse*; *-taksuva*; *-taksanon.* D. *-taksunt.* Pl. *peltaksin (peltaksulin).*

S. **kaimasan**, *-samba, -samben, -sambo*; *-sambanen*; ***-santa*** (beside †*sambata,* recent *sambunta*); *-sambullo* (†*sambulo*); *-sambesse*; *-sambuva*; *-sambanon.* D. *-sambunt.*
Pl. *kaimasambin (kaimasambulin).*

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[132] The alternate form †*mātulo* was added beneath †*matyo.*
[133] The accusative form originally written as *telumehta* >> *telumetta.*
[134] An earlier version of the paradigm of *telumet* was given on a page with those for *kalumet* and *kalion* (see above for the later summary of the last of these), the entire page being struck out in green crayon:

telumet, *telumehta* &c., *telumehtanen, telumehtanta, telumehtullo, telumehtesse, telumehtuva, telumehtanon.*
Pl. *telumeksin (telumehtulin).* D. *telumehtunt.*

Those with stem *-tt.* **kalumet** "lamp" (*kalumetta*), arch. pl. *kalumetsin (kalumettulin).*

kalion "son of light" (*kalī,* light, *ondō,* son).
kalion, kalionda &c., *kaliondanen, kalíondanta (onta), kalíondullo* &c., *kalionduva, kaliondanon.*

VIII

This "declension" contains nouns ending [in] a vowel which, however, follow the consonant or *ə*-declension, since they originally ended in a consonant that has disappeared or become vocalic (*i̯, u̯, ʒ, ƀ*), or have been modelled on such nouns.

There are nonetheless traces of a few nouns which were originally **monosyllabic vocalic** — that is which are basic nouns with monoconsonantal base as stem, ending *ā, ē, ō.* Note nouns in *ī, ū* (as in longer nouns above) are *ī̯, ūu̯* (when not *ǐʒə, ŭƀə, ŭʒə*) and therefore really belong to monosyllabic consonantal *ner*-type.[135]

Examples of the genuine vocalic nouns are rare. E.g. **mā-**, land, **pē-**, mouth, **hō-**, shout (with stem made from the onomatopoeia *hō!*). †*mā-*, land, region is now obsolete, except at end of cpds. as *ilduma* (see p. 87 &c.). The declension of such words (when not altered or assimilated to those types described below) is **vocalic** and like *ilduma, telume, untamo* (82–85).

Thus:—

S. 1. *mān*, 2. *mā*, 3. *mār*, 4. *mō*; 5. *mānen*, 6. *manta* or *máta*, 7. *mallo* or *málo*, 8. *masse*, 9. *máva*, 10. *mánon (mandon).*
D. *mant, mát, mau, mahta, mámet, mátau (mantau), málut (mallut), masset.*
P. *málin, máli, málir, málion, málínen, -lintan* &c. (only † OQ *main, mai, mair, maion, mainen, mantan (mátan), málon, mallon, massen*).

Similarly:

S. *pē-n, pē, pēr, peo*; *pēnen, pēta (penta), pēlo (pello), pesse, péva, pénon (pendon).*
D. *pent, pēt, peu* for **pō, pehta, pémet, pétau (pentau), pélut (pellut), pesset.*
P. *pélin* (only).

hō.

S. 1. *hōn, hō, hōr, hō (huo)*; *hónen*; *hóta (honta), hólo (hollo), hosse*; *hóva, hónon (hondon).*
D. **hō*, or **hū* from longer stems not found for this type: instead *hóvu* reformed from *ƀ* nouns below.[136] Pl. *hóvin* beside *hólin.*

In like manner *-ī* nouns whether from *-ǐi̯* or *-īʒə* follow closely declension of *tári.*

rī (√RĪi̯) "grass-stem, reed"

S. *rí, ria, rien, rio*; *rínen*; *ríta (rinta), rílo (rillo), risse*; *ríva*; *rínon (rindon).*[137]
Dual *riunt, riut, riu, rímet*; *ri(n)tau, ri(l)lut, risset.* P. *rílin* &c.

But nouns in *-ú* (monosyllabic) have usually been assimilated to *ūƀ*-type.
An exception is **Nū**, "moon."

S. *Nú, Nua, Nuen, Nuo*; *Núnen*; *Núta, Núlo (Nullo), Nusse*; *Núva, Núnon.* (Dual = moon and sun. *Nunt, Nút, Nú, Númet* &c.) Pl. *Núlin.*

The adverbial cases of these nouns are rarely used.

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[135] An earlier version of the description of this declension was struck out in red crayon:
VIII
(a) This group contains all nouns **monosyllabic** whose nominative ends in a **vowel**, or diphthong.
This class which must have been large in PQ is now much reduced, the words having been ousted by longer derivatives, or by new terms. Many survive in the current language only as second element of (obscured) compounds — espec. proper names, personal names and local names.

[136] The first hypothetical form in this sentence was changed from **hu* to **hō* in the course of composition.

[137] The first four singular forms originally given as *rí, ría, rien, rio* >> *rí, ria, rien, rio* in the course of composition.

In other cases a **vocalic nominative** might be arrived at in very various ways, and the final (nominative) form could historically often diverge considerably from the stem-form. Few of these types have, however, survived, and not many nouns altogether. The divergence has usually been obliterated by levelling in favour of the stem.

The possibilities were limited by levelling in PQ (under influence of the nom. form) of the long vowel throughout the noun, in case of monosyllables. Even so the possibilities (excluding *ī̆i̯, ū̆u̯ = ī, ū*) remained:—

A 1	*āi̯ə*	or *āi̯*	> nom. *ai*	stem	*āy* (later *ai-*)		levelled in PQ before *ay* phonetic devel. of *āy* > *ai̯* > *ai-*, stem *ai-*
	ai̯ə		> " *ai*	"	*ai-*		
2	*ōi̯ə*	or *ōi̯*	> *oi*	"	*ōy* (later *oi-*)		*oi, oi-*
	oi̯ə		> *oi*	"	*oi*		
3	*ēi̯ə*	or *ēi̯*	> *ei* > *ē*	"	*ēy* > *e-, i-*		coalescing naturally
	ei̯ə		> *ei* > *ē*	"	*ēy* > *e-, i*		
4	*ūi̯ə*	or *ūi̯*	> *ui*	"	*ūy* (later *ui-*)		*ui, ui-*
	ui̯ə		> *ui*	"	*ui-*		
B 1 a	*āu̯ə*	or *āu̯.*	> nom. *au*	stem	*āw* (later *āv*)		*āv* early preferred
	āƀə		> *au*		*āv*		
b	*auu̯ə*		> *au*	"	*au-*		*auv* early preferred
	auƀə		> *au*		*auv-*		
2 a	*ōu̯ə*	or *ōu̯*	> *ou* > *ō*	"	*ōw* > *o-, u*		*ōv* usually preferred.
	ōƀə		> *ou* > *ō*	"	*ōv.*		
b	*ouu̯ə, euu̯ə*[138]		> *ou* > *ō*	"	*ōw* > *o-, u-*		"
	ouƀə, euƀə		> *ou* > *ō*	"	*ōv.*		
3	*ēu̯ə*	or *ēu̯*	> nom. *ou* > *ō*	stem	*ēw, ēv*		***eo, év.***
	ēƀə		> *ëu* > *eo*	"	*ēv*		
4	*īu̯ə*	or *īu̯*	> *iu*	"	*īw, īv*		usually *iu, ív.*
	iu̯u̯ə		> *iu*	"	*iu-*		
	iu̯ƀə		> *iu*	"	*iuv*		
	īƀə		> *iu*	"	*īv*		
5	*ūu̯ə, ū*[139]		> *ū*	"	*ū, u-*		*ūv* usually preferred
	ūƀə		> *ū*	"	*ūv*		

[138] The left bracket marking the pair of 2 b forms was redrawn to extend upward to touch the bracket marking the pair of 2 a forms, and the letter *b* was struck out.

[139] This *ū* was originally followed by a second letter which was struck out, perhaps *i* or *ə*.

C 1.	∫ *aiu̯ə*	> *aɪ̯u* > *aɪ̯o̯* > *eo*	stem	***aiw-***	}	*aio* reformed
	⌊ *aiƀə*	> *aiu̯* > *eu* > *eo*	”	***aiv* > *aiw***	}	*aiw.*
2.	∫ *oiu̯ə*	> *oio*	stem	*oiw-*	}	*oio*
	⌊ *oiƀə*	> *oiu*	”	*oiv* (*oiw-*)	}	*oiw-*
3.	∫ ***eiu̯ə***	> *eɪ̯o̯* > *io*	stem	*ēw* (*ēv*)	}	*eo, év-*
	⌊ *eiƀə*	> *eɪ̯u* > *eo*	”	*ēv*	}	as B 3.
4.	∫ *uiu̯ə*	> *uio*	”	*uiw-*	}	*uio*
	⌊ *uiƀə*	*uiu*	”	*uiv, uiw*	}	*uiw-*
D.	*au̯ɪ̯ə*	> *au̯i* > *oi*	stem	*auy-*	⎫	
	eu̯ɪ̯ə, ou̯ɪ̯ə	> *o̯u̯i* > *ui*	”	*óy*	⎬	**types lost**
	iu̯ɪ̯ə	> *iu̯i* > *ivi* !	”	*iuy*	⎭	

These types were lost or reformed from nom.

E. 1.	*āʒə*	> nom.	*ā*	stem	*ă̆-*	*ah-*
2.	*ēʒə*	> ”	*ē*	”	*ĕ̆*	*eh-*
3.	*ōʒə*	> ”	*ō*	”	*ŏ̆*	*oh-*
4.	*īʒə*	> ”	*ī*	”	*ī*	*ih-*
5.	*ūʒə*	> ”	*ū*	”	*ū*	*uh-*

E. is the most important class. Examples are

1. **mā**, hand, 2. **tē**, path. 3. **tó**, wool, 4. **mí**, small fly, 5. **rú**, lion.

Declension.

[S.] 1. *mā,* 2. *mā,* 3. *mān,* 4. *mā,* 5. *mainen* (archaic *mangwen*: *maʒmen* > *maŋmen,* or *maʒnen* > *maŋnen* > *mainen*) later *mánen*; 6. *mahta,* 7. *málo (mallo).* 8. *makse,* 9. *máva* (arch. *maia* < *maʒɪ̯ā*), 10. *mánon,* older *makson.*[140]

Dual *mant, māt, mau, mahta* [these are analogical forms for **mont, maut* (which is used † for **n[om]. acc. dual**) *mauhta*], *maumet,* (†*mangwet*), *mahtau, mallut, makset.*

Pl. *maksin* (from a stem *maht-*) beside archaic *main.* A later form is *málin.* [*main, mai, mair, maion, mainen,* **maïntan* &c., for which *mantan, mahtan* &c. or *málintan* is substituted.][141]

S. 1. *tē,* 2. *tea,* 3. *tēn,* 4. *teo*; 5. *ténen*; 6. *tehta,* 7. *télo (tello),* 8. *tekse,* 9. *téva,* 10. *ténon (tekson).*
D. *tent, tét* (†*teünt, teüt*), *tëu, te(u)hta*; *tehtau, tellut, tekset.*
P. *teksin* or *télin.*

So *yé,* eye, but instr. *yainen*: [arch. pl. *yain, yai, yair, yaion, yainen, yentan, yellon, yehtan, yellon, yeksen*].

tō.

S. 1. *tó.* 2. *toa.*[142] 3. *tón,* 4. *tó* or *tuo*: 5. *tónen,* 6. *tohta,* 7. *tólo (tollo),* 8. *tokse,* 9. *tóva.* 10. *tónon.*

D. and Pl. wanting but others of this type make *tohtu, toksi.*

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[140] The qualification of *makson* was changed from "arch." >> "older" in the course of composition.
[141] The variant form "*mahtan* &c." was added later.
[142] The form as originally written *tóa* >> *toa.*

Alari (*alarʒə* "very dread")

[S.] *Alari, Alarya, Alaryen, Alaryo, Alaryanen, Alaryunta, -ullo, -esse, Alaryuva, Alaryundon, Alaryanon.*[143] ([D.] *-aryunt,* [P.] *-arin* or *aryulin*).

Alakaru (*ala-karƀə,* very active)

[S.] *-karwa, -karwen, karwo, -karwanen, karunta, karullo, karwesse, -karuva.*

Otherwise *-i* < *ĭ̆ʒe* as simplex.

Anari, *anaria* &c. > *ī* declension.

-u [<] *ŭ̆ʒe* as simplex.[144]

kamparu, *kamparua* [&c.], which coales[ce] entirely with *ū* declension.

Note *-a* [<] *āʒe, ē* [<] *ēʒe,* espec. in *wē* [<] *wĕ̆ʒə* = man, *-o* < *ōʒe.*

[S.] **Orome**, *Óromèa, Oromen, Óromèo, Oroménen, Oromehta, Oromello, Oromekse, Oroméva, Oromendon, †-kson.* (D. *-ment, met, -meu, mémet, mehta, mehtau, mellut, mekset.*) P. *méli.*

So *Finwe, Manwe.* not[e?] *Finwénen.*[145] > *weʒnen* > *weŋnen* > *weinen,* hence *é* not shortened. Analogical *wéva.*

Lunguma = heavy hand. *Lunguma, -uman, -umo, -umainen, mánen* (†*mangwen*), *mahta, mallo, makse*; *máva*; *makson, mánon* or *mandon.*[146]

Tampio, *Támpiòa, Tampion, Tampio, -iónen (ioinen), -iohta, -iollo, -iokse, -ióva, -iondon.*[147]

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[143] *Alaryanon* was added below *Alaryundon* and connected with it by a brace at the left.

[144] The arrow here and three in the following note were written in the opposite direction.

[145] "but not *Finwénen*" >> "not *Finwénen*"; the following sentence suggests that *Finwénen* is a valid form.

[146] A partial paradigm was deleted before this one: *Aldama, Aldama, Aldaman.* The instrumental ending originally given as *-umánen* >> *-umainen* in the course of composition, then later the ending *mánen* was added above.

[147] On the other side of the sheet containing these paradigms is another version of the description of Declension VIII (a). This was not struck out, but the fact that the gloss of the noun **má** was originally given as "hand" and later changed to "land" shows that this predates the text above, where *má-* is glossed "land" as first written.

VIII (a)

Monosyllabic nouns ending (in Q.) in a **vowel** or diphthong. These are rare, nearly all having been lost in PQ or ousted by longer derivatives in the simplex — though they sometimes survive in (obscured) cpds.

CE had a certain number of these nouns — which were pure monosyllabic base nouns, whose stem was an old monocons. base ending *-á, -é, -ó* {the latter} or *í, ú* which were indistinguishable from, or rather identical with, *nēr* class (above) where medial was *i̯, u̯.*

Of this type **pē**, mouth; **má**, {hand >>} land; **hó**, shout; **rí**, reed; **Nú**, moon, are (almost the sole) examples.

In addition many monosyllabic forms would be phonetically developed by *ə* following *-i̯, u̯, ʒ, ƀ.* But (ex[cept] in cpds.) these have mostly been got rid of.

Only type with long vowel or diphth. prec[eding] *-i̯, u̯, ʒ, ƀ* seem to have existed (or survived as far as PQ).

The phonetic results would have been —

āi̯ə	>	nom.	*aĩ*	stem	*āy*	later	*ai-*
ōi̯ə	>	"	*oĩ*	"	*ōy*	"	*oi-*
ēi̯ə	>	"	*eĩ* > *ē*	"	*ēy*	>	*e-, i-*
ūi̯ə	>	"	*uĩ (uï)*	"	*ūy*	"	*ui.*
āu̯ə	>		*aũ*	"	*āw*	"	*āv*
ōu̯ə	>		*oũ* > *ō*	"	*ōw*	>	*o-, u-*
ēu̯ə	>		*eũ* > *oũ* > *ō*	"	*ēw*	>	*ēw* later *ēv.*
	This nom. reformed *eo* on anal[ogy] of *ƀə* words						
īu̯ə	>		*iũ* > *ĩu*	"	*īw*		later *īv.*

[Version 5a.]

Grammar

Accidence: A. *Nouns.*

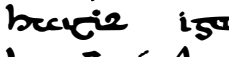
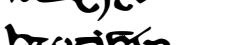
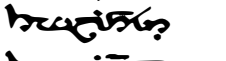
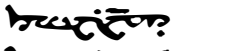
In the following declensions the current forms in standard Qenya, spoken and written are given only; all archaic forms, still occasional, or sometimes frequent in verse, and others found only in the fragments of Old Qenya, which possess an historical interest, are relegated to the notes on each declension.

1. The Qenya **First Declension**.

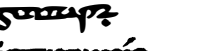
Examples – *sanga-* 'crowd'; – *ildumă-* 'heaven'.

[The forms of where not written out are the same as for .]

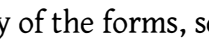
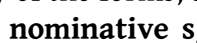
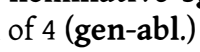
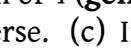
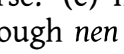
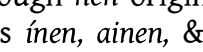
Singular.	1.	Nominative.		*sangan*
	2, 3.	Accusative & 'Stem'.		*sanga*
	4.	Genitive (Ablative).		*sango*
	5.	Genitive Adjective.		*sangava, ildumáva.*
	6.	Dative (Allative).		*sangar*
	7.	Instrumental.		*sanganen, ildumánen.*
	8.	Comitative.		*sangal*
	9.	Locative.		*sangasse*
	10.	Ablative.		*sangallo*
	11.	Allative.		*sangande*[1]
	12.	Comparative.		*sangandon.*

Plural.	1.		*sangalin, ildumálin*
	2, 3.		*sangali, ildumáli*
	4.		*sangalion, ildumálion*
	5.		*sangalíva*
	6.		*sangalir, ildumálir*
	7.		*sangainen (sangalínen).*
	8.		*sangalíle*
	9.		*sangalissen*
	10.		*sangalillon*
	11.		*sangalinden*
	12.		*sangalindon*
	13. Partitive		*sangalíka.*

[1] The tengwar spellings of both *sangande* and *sangandon* have an erroneous instead of .

Dual.	1, 2, 3		*sangat*;
	4		*sangatu, ildumátu*;
	5	(none);	
	6		*sangatar, ildumátar*;[2]
	7		*sangamet, ildumámet*;
	8		*sangalte*;
	9		*sangasset*;
	10		*sangallut*;
	11		*sangandet.*

Notes. On general earlier history of the forms, see *historical notes* at end of the declensions.

Variant forms. (a) In OQ the **nominative sg.** also appears without ending *-n*; this use is quite obsolete. (b) The OQ form of 4 (**gen-abl.**) is *-au, sangau*; such forms are occasional still as poetic forms in quantitative verse. (c) In OQ the **instrumental** still often showed the more original ending *-men,* though *nen* originating in an assimilation of *ímen, aimen, oimen, uimen* > the favoured sequences *ínen, ainen,* &c. — in plurals — was already usual. In this declension *-men* is still found after stems ending in *-na,* especially after (Q.) unaccented penult: *timpana*; **instr.**  *timpanámen* more usual than  *timpanánen*; though to present Q. feeling this is not a survival so much as a dissimilation of the sequence *nanen.* (d) in OQ and †Q. the forms  *sangale, ildumále* are occasional variants of the **comitative** (but this case in any form is now little used in ordinary language). (e) The form  , last survivor of the archaic so called 'short' plural in this declension (see below) in common use, is actually the normal form,  *sangalínen* being chiefly confined to verse.[3] This is probably due to liking for such a sequence as *-ainen*; cf. above. (f) Shorter forms of the **comitative plur.**  are entirely confined to verse, and not common.[4] (g) The **partitive** is now obsolescent in colloquial language, being replaced by either the nominative (e.g. after certain numerals, q.v.), or by 4 or even 10.

The archaic short plural. The following forms are found in Old Qenya:—

> 1, 2, 3 *sangar*; 4 *sangaron, ildumáron*; 5 *sangaiva*; 6 *sangaren (sangaire)*; *ildumáren, ildumaire, -airen,* rarely *ăre*; 7 *sangainen,* see above; 8 *sangaile*; 9 *sangassen*; 10 *sangallon*; 11 *sanganden*;[5] 12 same as singular; 13 **partitive** *sangaita, sangasta* dissimilated, as usual after *k, g,* from original endings seen in *ildumaika, ildumahta.* OQ also had later 1 *sangain,* 2, 3 *sangai.*

Of these only *sangainen* remains in normal use, though in literary language where **partitive** is still used the *-aika, -aita* forms are as usual, even in prose, as the newer *-alíka.* The *-ahta, -asta* forms are obsolete except in verse. In modern verse these forms are often found, *with no distinction of sense,* as variants of the current forms with *lí.* This especially applies to 9, 10, 11, 12. 1, 2, 3 *sangar,* 4 *sangaron, ildumáron* are also frequent; as well of course as *partitive* and *instrumental* forms. The *dative, gen.-adjective,* and *comitative* forms are seldom used; in the **dative** only the form *-aire(n)* is ever found now.

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[2] The dot below the *r*-tengwa in these forms is superfluous, since this tengwa is only used for word-final *r.*

[3] The first tengwar form in this sentence reads *sangainen.*

[4] The tengwar read *sangalil, ildumálil.*

[5] "10 *sangallen*; 11 *sangandon*" — "10 *sangallon*; 11 *sanganden*" (the original forms are presumably just slips).

The last to become obsolete in ordinary language (apart from *-ainen,* and *-aika*) were the 'adverbial cases' 9–12. Here we have the original way in which Q. introduced these adverbial formations, properly incapable of **number**, into the declensional system. A trace of this is still found in the employment of say 9 sg. instead of *plural* where number is fixed by context: thus *kiryasse* 'on board' however many ships are concerned.

In the *lí* plural the oldest forms of 9–11 had **no** plural *-n* suffix — *sangalisse* &c. Such forms are still universal in verse where metrically convenient for quantity or rhyme.

The *Dual* is still used colloquially in certain cases, though the *comitative* is obsolete. See syntactical employment of noun-cases and inflexions below.

Many of these observations apply equally to Declension 2, and 3 ($\bar{e}$, $\bar{o}$).

2. The Qenya **Second Declension.**

This declension is made up of both original $\bar{e}$-nouns, and of $\check{i}$, and *jə* stems. This has had a disturbing influence on its inflexions, especially in the plural; so that in past a very large number of variations and considerable fluctuations have taken place. Confusion between the 2 originally distinct types $\bar{e}/\check{i}$ began already in OQ so that it is not usually possible to say (except occasionally from morphological considerations or from the evidence of cognates outside Q.) to which class any given noun properly belonged.

In current Q. a composite declension has become more or less fixed. This is here given. In the notes the endings historically proper (a) to $\bar{e}$-nouns, (b) to *-ĭ (jə)* nouns in OQ and later will be given; but it must be remembered that these variant inflexions are actually found with any noun.

This declension is now subdivided into classes:—

(a) normal dissyllabic nouns, or nouns with heavy penult:— *malle* 'street'.

(b) same, but ending in *ye*: *mintye* 'peak'

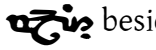
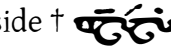
(c) nouns with weak penult: *kantele,* 'music'

(d) same, ending in *-ye (ie)*: *tyalie,* 'play'.

Sing.	1.					*mallen,* etc.[6]
	2, 3.					*malle,* etc.
	4.					*malleo, mintyo, kanteleo, tyalio.*
	5.					*malleva, mintyeva, kanteléva,* &c.[7]
	6.					*maller* &c.
	7.					*mallenen,* etc; *kantelénen* etc.
	8.					*mallel* etc.
	9.					*mallesse* etc.
	10.		etc.			*mallello* etc.
	11.		etc.			*mallende* etc.
	12.		etc.			*mallendon* etc.

[6] The *i*-tehta in the second form on this line overwrites an *e* tehta in the manuscript. The image here has been cleaned up.

[7] The tengwar version of *mintyeva* reads *mintyava.*

Plural 1.  beside † 

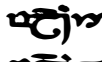
2, 3. &c.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8. 

9.

10.

11.

12.

Part. 13. [8]

❧

[8] The plural forms in tengwar are 1. *mallin,* 1 *malletin,* 2., 3. *malli,* 4. *mallion,* 5. *mallíva,* 6. *mallir,* 7. *mallínen,* 8. *mallíle,* 9. *mallissen,* 10. *mallillon,* 11. *mallinden,* 12. *mallindon,* 13. *malleka.* Tolkien wrote the forms on lines 6 and 7 in reverse order, but corrected this by means of arrows.

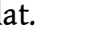
[Version 5b.]

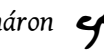
Grammar

Declension of nouns:

First declension (originally long *ā* stems)

Examples: 'ship'; 'heaven'

Singular.	1.	Nominative			*kiryan*
	2.	'Stem' or Short Loc.			*kirya*
	3.	Accusative.			*kirya*
	4.	Genitive-ablat.			*kiryo*
	5.	Gen. adjective.			*kiryava*; *ildumáva.*
	6.	Dative-allative.			*kiryar*
	7.	Instrumental.			*kiryanen*; *ildumánen.*[9]
	8.	Locative.			*kiryasse*
	9.	Ablative.			*kiryallo*
	10.	Allative			*kiryande*
	11.	Comparative			*kiryandon.*

Plural (a)	1.	†	† *kiryar, kiryain.*	(b)		*kiryalin*
	2.		*kirye*			*-ali*
	3.		*kirye*			*-ali*
[†]	4.		*kiryaron; ildumáron*			*-alion*
	5.		*kiryaiva*			*-alíva*
	6.		*kiryaire(n)*		(†)	*-alir (alíre)*
	7.		*kiryainen*			*-alínen*
	8.		*kiryassen*		(– †)	*-alisse(n)*
	9.		*kiryallon*		(– †)	*-alillo(n)*
	10.		*kiryanden*		(- †)	*-alinde(n)*
	11.	as sing.	*kiryandon*			*-alindon*
Partitive.	12.		*kiryaika*		[ ]	*[alíka]*
		†	† *kiryahta.*			

In plural (b) *ildumálin* and so wherever *á* appears in penult.
Note usual for historic (*ildumalion*, older *ildumálion*).

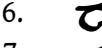
Dual 1, 2, 3 *kiryat, ildumat*; 4 *kiryatu, ildumátu*; 5 — 6 *kiryatar, ildumátar*; 7 *kiryanwen* &c.;[10] 8 *kiryasset*; 9 *kiryallot*; 10 *kiryandet.*

[9] Tolkien neglected to write the *i*-tehta over the initial short carrier in the tengwar for *ildumánen.*

Obsolete comitative S. *kiryal*; Pl. (a) *kiryel, kiryaile*; (b) , () *kiryalil (ildumálil), kiryalíle*; Dual *kiryalte.*

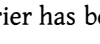
Second Declension (originally long *ē* stems).

Examples: 'leaf'; 'play, sport'.

Singular	1.		*lassen*	**Plural** (b)
	2.		*lasse*	
	3.		*lasse*	&c. *lasselin.*
	4.	,	*lasseo, tyalio*	&c. *tyaliélin.*
	5.	,	*lasseva, tyaliéva*	declined as *kiryalin,*
	6.		*lasser*	*ildumálin.*
	7.	 ,	*lassenen, tyaliénen*	
	8.		*lassesse*	
	9.		*lassello*[11]	
	10.		*lassende*	
	11.		*lassendon*	
	Comitative.		*lassel.*	

Plural (a)	1.	† , ;		†*lasser*; *lassin*; †*tyalier*; *tyaliain*[12]
	2.	;		*lassi*; *tyalie*
	3.	" "		" "
	4.	[]; []		*lassion* (†*lasseron*); *tyaliéron* [*tyalieon*]
	5.	;		*lassíva*; *tyaliaiva*
	6.	) ; ()		*lassíre(n)*; *tyaliéren* (*tyaliaire(n)*)
	7.	older - ;		*lass**issen*** older ***-essen***; *tyaliessen*
	8.	" - ;		*lass**illon*** " ***-ellon***; *tyaliellon*[13]
	9.	" - ;		*lass**inden*** " ***-enden***; *tyalienden*
	10.	" - ;		*lass**indon*** " ***-endon***; *tyaliendon*
Inst.	11.	;	instr.	*lassínen*; *tyaliainen*
Comit.		, ; ,		*lassil, lassíle*; *tyaliel, -iaile*[14]
Partit.		, † ; , † .		***lassíka***, †*lassehta*; *tyal**iaika***, *-ehta.*

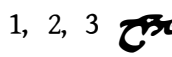
[10] The untransliterated second word is *ildumanwen.*

[11] A short carrier has been deleted following the initial  in the tengwar version of this word, as also in Plural 8 and Plural Comitative.

[12] The first form in tengwar reads *lassir*, not *lasser.*

[13] Tolkien neglected to write the doubling tehta above the second in the tengwar for *lassillon.*

[14] Tolkien omitted the *i*-tehta in the tengwar for *lassil* and the dot under the final for both *lassil* and *tyaliel.*

Dual 1, 2, 3 *lasset*; 4  *lassetu, tyaliétu*; 6 *lassetar, tyaliétar*; 7. *lassenwen*; 8 *lassesset*; 9. *lassellot*; 10 *lassendet*; comitative *lasselte.*

Third Declension (originally long ō stems).

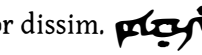
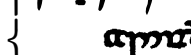
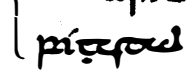
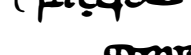
Examples: – 'leg'; 'enemy'.

Singular:	1.		*pelkon*	**Plural** (b).
	2.		*pelko*	
	3.	”	”	&c.
	4.		*pelku*	&c.
	5.		*pelkova, untamóva.*	*pelkolin, untamólin*
	6.		*pelkor*	declined as *kiryalin,*
	7.		*pelkonen, untamónen.*	*ildumálin.*
	8.		*pelkosse.*	
	9.		*pelkollo*	
	10.		*pelkonde*	
	11.		*pelkondon*	
	[*Comitative.*		*pelkol*].[15]	

Plural (a):	1.	, †	now usually by transference		()
		pelkor, †*pelkoin*			*pelqin* (*untamoin*)
	2, 3.	archaic	”	”	
		pelko	*pelkoi*[16]		*pelqi*
	4.	,			*pelkoron, untamóron*
	5.				*pelkoiva*
	6.	; ,			*pelkoire(n)*; *untamoire(n), -móren.*
	7.				*pelkoinen*
	8.				*pelkossen*
	9.				*pelkollon*
	10.				*pelkonden*
	11.				*pelkondon*
	Comit.	()			*pelkoile (pelkol)*

[15] The brackets around this item are Tolkien's.

[16] Tolkien omitted the dot under the in the tengwar for *pelkoi.*

Partit.	or dissim. 	*pelkoika — pelkoita*
		*untamoika*
	 " "	*pelkohta — pelkosta*[17]
		*untamohta.*

Dual.

1, 2, 3: , 4. ; 5 —; 6

pelkot *pelkotu, untamótu* — *pelkotar, untamótar*[18]

7: ; 8 ; 9 ;

pelkonwen *pelkosset* *pelkollot* *pelkondet.*

∵

Notes on the *first three* declensions.

❧ ❧

[17] This tengwar form for *pelkosta* reads *pelkasta*, the *o*-tengwa having been omitted.

[18] The dot below the *r*-tengwa in the forms for both *pelkotar* and *untamótar* is superfluous, since this tengwa is only used for word-final *r*.

[Version 5c.]

(ā)

S.	1	*-an* (OQ also ***a***)	**Pl.** (a)	1	*ar*, 2. (*ai*), *e*	(b)	1.	*ălin* (OQ also ***ali, alir***)
	2, 3	*-a*		3	*ar* (OQ also *ai, e*)		2, 3.	*ăli* [*áli*]
	4	*-o*		4	*ăron* [*eon*] (OQ *aion*)			*ălion* (> *ălion* in all cases)
	5	*-ava, áva.*		5.	*aiva*			*alíva*
	6	*-ar* (OQ also *an*)		6	*aire(n), ăren*			*ălir,* †*alíre(n)* (OQ also *alien*)
	7	*-anen* (OQ also *amen*), ***ánen***		7	***ainen***			(*alínen*)
	8	*-asse*		8	*assen*			***alissen,*** † (OQ) ***alisse***
	9	*-allo*		9	*allon*			*alillon* " *-alillo*
	10	*-ande*		10	*-anden*			*alinden* " *-alinde*
	11	*-andon*	Part.		*-aika, ahta*			(*alindon*)

OQ also Com. ***-al, ail***(*e*) (Q †*el, aile*); ***alil, alíle.***

Dual 1, 2, 3 ***at***, 4 ***atu***, 5 — (***atúva***), 6. ***atar***, 7 ***anwen***, 8 *asset*, 9 ***allut***, 10 ***andet***, rare OQ com. ***alte.***[19]

(ē)

S.	1	*-en* (OQ also *e*)	**Pl.** (a)	1	*-er*, 2. *i* (***tyaliai, -e***)	(b) *-elin*, ***-élin***, as *alin.*
	2, 3	*-e*		3	*er, i* "	
	4	*-eo* (OQ also *-u*)		4	(*eron*), *ion* — ***tyaliéron***	
	5	*-eva*		5.	*íva* (***tyaliaiva***)	
	6	*-er* (OQ also ***en***)		6	*íre(n)* (***tyaliaire(n)***); *eren* (***tyaliéren***)	
	7	*-enen* (" " *emen*)		7	*ínen* (*tyaliainen*)	
	8	*-esse*		8.	*essen* and *-issen* (not in ***tyalie*** &c.)	
	9	*-ello*		9	*ellon* " *-illon* "	
	10	*-ende*		10	*enden* " *-inden* "	
	11	*-endon*	[Part.]	11.	*íka* (***tyaliaika***), ***ehta***[20]	

After *y, i* gen. is *io, yo* (for OQ *iu, yu*). Com. *-el*; *ĭl, īle* (*el, aile*); *elil* (*élil*), *elíle.*

Dual *et, etu* (*étu*), — *etar* (*étar*), ***enwen***, *esset* &c., *elte.*

(ō)

S.	1	*on* (OQ also ***o***)	**Pl.** (a)	1	*or*, 2 *oi* > *o* (OQ *oi*)	(b) *ŏlin* &c.
	2, 3	*o*		3	*or, oi* > *o*	
	4	*u*		4	*ŏron*; (*òyon*)	
	5	*ova*		5	*oiva*	
	6	*or* (OQ also ***oin***, *on*)		6	(*oire(n)*), *ŏren*	
	7.	*onen, ónen*		7	*oinen*	
	8.	*osse*		8.	*ossen*	
	9	*ollo*		9	*ollon*	
	10	*onde*		10	*onden*	
	11	*ondon*		(11	Part. *oika, ohta*)	

Com. *-ol.*

Dual. ***ot*** (*ut*), ***-otu***; ***otar, onwen***, *osset* &c.; ***olte*** &c.[21]

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[19] Dual items 6–10 were emended from: "6. {*anwen,*} *-tar*, 7 *asset*, 8 *allut*, 9 *andet*."

[20] In this item a tentative ending *íkt...* was replaced by *íka* in the course of composition.

(ī) *ĭjə*

S.	1, 2	*ī* (OQ also *in*)	**Pl.** (a)	1/	*-ir* (OQ *i*),	2/ *-i*	(b) ***-ílin*** &c.
	3	*ia* (anal. OQ *i*)		3/	*-ir* ([OQ] *ī*)		
	4	*io*		4	***íon*** (< *ī-jōn*) > *ĭon*; ***íron***		
	5	*íva*		5.	***íva***		
	6	*ien* (Old Q. also ***ir***)		6.	*íre(n)*		
	7	*ínen* (" " *ímen*)		7.	***ínen***		
	8	*isse* &c.		8	***issen***		
					&c.		
	Com.	***il***		Com.	***íle***. Part. ***íka***, *ihta*.		

Dual *it, ítu, ítar; inwen,* ***ilte, isset*** &c.

(ū) *uwə*

S.	1, 2	*u*	[**Pl.** (a)]	*ur (ui)*	[(b)]	***úlin*** &c.
	3	*ua* anal.		*ur / ui*		
	4.	*uo* "		*úron (úyon)*		
	5.	*úva*		*uiva*		
	6.	*uen*		*úren [uire(n)]*[22]		
	7.	*únen*		***uinen***		
	8.	*usse* &c.		*ussen* &c.		
				uika, uhta		

[**Dual**] *ut, útu, útar, unwen, ulte, usset* &c.

ĭ (jə)

S.	1, 2	*e*	**Pl.** a	1	*ir*,	2 *i*	[b] ***ĭlin*** &c.
	3.	*ya, ia*		3	*i*		
	4	*yo, io*		4	*ion (iron)*		
	5.	*iva*		5	*íva*		
	6.	*yen, ien*		6	*íre(n), ĭren*		
	7.	*inen*		7.	*ínen*		
	8	*isse* &c.		8	*issen*		

[**Dual**] *it, itu, itar,* ***inwen****, ilte, isset* &c.

yə from *i-ja, ə-ja* &c. has S. 1,2. *ī.* 3 *ia*, 4 *io* [for *iu (jəu)*], 5 *íva*, 6 *ien (ir)*, 7. *ínen*, as if it was really from Q. *ī*-decl.[23]

ŭ (wə)

S.	1, 2	*o*	[**Pl.** a]	*ur*, 2 *wi, ui* anal. as for ***io***[?]	[b] ***ulin*** &c.
	3.	*wa, ua*		*wi, ui*	
	4.	*u* (rare *uo*)		***wion***, (*uyon*), *ŭron*	
	5.	*uva*		(*wiva*), *uiva*	
	6.	*wen, uen*		*ŭren*, (*wĭre*), *uire(n)*	
	7.	*unen*		(*winen*), ***uinen***	
	8.	*usse*		*ussen* [&c.]	[**Dual**] *ut*, &c.

[21] In this and the following paradigms the dual forms were listed in the space to the right of the second column.
[22] This item was revised from "*úre(n)* (***uire***)"; the brackets in the revision are Tolkien's.
[23] This note was written to the right of the beginning of the **ĭ** paradigm.

S. 1, 2, 3	**kalma**, later 1 *-an*	**Pl.** 1	*-ir* / 2 *i*	*-in* / *i* **-ulin.**[24]
		3	*i* / *ir*	
4	*-u*, later *o*	4	***ion, aron***	
5	*-uva*	5	*íva*	
6	(*-ar*), *-en*	6	***íre, ir***; ***eren***	
7	*-unen*	7	***ínen***	
8	*-esse*	8	anal. *issen*	or *essen*[25]
9	*-ullo*		*illon* &c.	*ullon*
10	*-ande*			*unden*
11	*-indon* / *andon*		***íka, ahta*** *(ihta).*[26]	

(See below for vowel.)

[**Dual**] ***at, atu,*** *atar,* ***anwen,*** *alte. asset, allut, andet* or *esset, ullut, andet.*[27]

[S.] **nêr**, *nera, neru* (later *o*), *neruva (nerwa)*; *neren*; *nermen (nerunen)*; *nesse (neresse), nello (nerullo), nerde (nerande), nerdon (nerindon).*
[P.] *nerin, neri, neri, nerion, neríva, nerir (íre), nerínen, issen* &c. (older *nessen, nellon, nerden*).
[D.] *nerat, ner(a)tu, ner(a)tar, neranwen, neralte, nesset, nellut, nerdet.*

[S.] **pilin**, *pilinda, pilindu(o), pilinduva* (†*nwa*); *-inden (indar)*; *indunen* (†*inwen*), *pilindesse, -ullo, -ande* (†*pilinde*); *pilindindon (pilindon).*
[P.] *pilindin* &c. [D.] *pilindat.*

[S.] **filit**, *filíka, filíku, filíqa, filíken, filingwen (filíkunen).*

[S.] **hōn**, *homa, homu, homuva* / *homba, homen, homben* / *homunen, (hopse)* / *homesse, holmo* / *homullo*; *honde* / *homande*; *homindon*; [P.] *homin (homuli).*[28]

[S.] **hen**, *henda, hendu* as *pilin.* arch[aic] *hetse* (= *hendse*), in the eye. *hendulo* = *hendullo, hendon.*[29] [P.] *hendin.* **Dual** (*hendat*) or *hent, hentu, hentar, hendanwen, hendalte.*

❧ ❧ ❧

[24] In the first line of this paradigm the phrase "later 1 *-an*" was added to the singular; the numeral "2" was written above the plural ending *i*; and the *u* of the plural ending ***-ulin*** was altered from *i* in the course of composition.
[25] The locative plural ending was originally *assen*, with "anal[ogical] *issen*" written below this.
[26] The first partitive ending was first written as *míka*, probably with the *m* of the stem, i.e. representing *kalmíka.*
[27] Up to this point in Version 5c, Tolkien underlined only certain endings for emphasis, and we have indicated this by printing them in bold-italic. Through the remainder of the text he underlined almost all of the forms not in parentheses, so we have not distinguished them in print.
[28] A form *homat* on the line following this was subsequently struck through.
[29] There is a long vertical stroke through the *o* of *hendulo*, possibly a stray mark.

[Version 6.]

Qenya declensions

First declension: original long vowels *ā, ē, ō.*
examples ***kirya*** 'boat'; ***telko*** 'leg'; ***lasse,*** leaf.

N. & base.	S.		*kirya*		*telko*		*lasse*
G.			*kiryo*		*telko*		*lasseo*
D.			*kiryan*		*telkon*		*lassen*
Inst.			*kiryanen*		*telkonen*		*lassenen*
Com.			*kiryako*		*telkoto*		*lasseko*
Loc.			*kiryasse*		*telkosse*		*lassesse*
Abl.			*kiryallo*		*telkollo*		*lassello*
All.			*kiryanta*		*telkonta*		*lassenta*
Adv.			*kiryandon*		*telkondon*		*lassendon.*
Nom.	P.		*kiryar*		*telkor*		*lassi (lasser)*[30]
(Base)			(*kiryai*)		(*telkoi*)		(*lassí-*)
G.			*kiryaron*		*telkoron*		*lassion (-eron)*[31]
D.			*kiryaino*		*telkoino*		*lassíno*
Inst.			*kiryainen*		*telkoinen*		*lassínen*[32]
Com.			*kiryaiko*		*telkoito*		*lassíko*
Loc.			*kiryassen*[33]		*telkossen*		*lassessen*
Abl.			*kiryallon*		*telkollon*		*lassellon*
All.			*kiryantar*		*telkontar*		*lassentar.*

[30] Tolkien has omitted the *e* in the tengwar version of *lasser*, resulting in a reading of *lassar.*
[31] Tolkien has erroneously written an *e*-tehta rather than an *i*-tehta in the first tengwar form, resulting in a reading of *lasseon.*
[32] The *i*-tehta was written over an *e*-tehta in the manuscript. The image here has been cleaned up.
[33] Tolkien has omitted the *y*-tehta in the tengwar for this both *kiryaiko* and *kiryassen.*

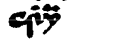
N.	D.	*kiryat*		*telkot*		*lasset*
(Base)		(*kiryau*)		(*telkú-*)[34]		(*lassú-*)
G.		*kiryatos*		*telkotos*		*lassetos*
D.		*kiryauno*		*telkúno*[35]		*lassúno*
Inst.		*kiryaunen*		*telkúnen*		*lassúnen*
Com.		*kiryauko*		*telkúto*		*lassúto*
Loc.		*kiryasset*		*telkosset*[36]		*lassesset*
Abl.		*kiryallos*		*telkollos*		*lassellos*
All.		*kiryantas*		*telkontas*		*lassentas.*[37]

[34] In the manuscript the *e*-tehta of this tengwar form was written over an *i*-tehta. The image here has been cleaned up.

[35] The vowel-lengthening tehta in the tengwar was written over an *e*-tehta in the manuscript. The image here has been cleaned up.

[36] As the images show, the was inserted into the tengwar spellings of *telkosset*, *telkollos*, and *telkontas*.

[37] The back of the sheet containing the dual paradigm has a false start on the declension of dual *kiryat*.

N. &c.
G. 
D.
I.
C.
Loc.
Abl.
All.

Primitive Quendian Structure[1]

Note on final consonants.[2]

1. Words could end in consonants in PQ.[3] But from the beginning PQ evinced a marked dislike to leaving labial or guttural stops final without addition or alteration; and in general limited its finals to the consonants used in primary suffixion: the dentals and *m, j, w.*[4]

2. Some final consonants are simply the final consonants of unextended bases standing without suffix. This only appears in the following cases (all old forms):

(a) certain ancient nouns such as **der-* 'man', **kas-* 'head', **tăl-* 'foot', etc., and particles such as **et* 'out, forth'; **at* 'back, again, twice'; *en* 'yonder', etc. In inflectable words, nouns (in adjectives it does not occur) and verbal forms (rare) it is probably due to early loss or dropping of the 'normal extension': thus *der- < dere.*[5] Hence a long vowel usually appears in the uninflected form (nom. or acc. sg.) of nouns of this class: as *dēr, dĕr-, tāl, tăl-* etc. But whether from levelling again, from inflected forms, or for other reason now not apparent, a short vowel also appears in some words, as *kăs* 'head'; while some have long or short varying as *nēn-/nĕn-* 'water'. In any case ancient words of this form are only found ending with the **dentals** and the remaining sonants and nasals, *z, j, w; m, ŋ.*

(b) Monosyllabic forms — chiefly nouns — were also formed from TĀ-bases, with consonantal addition.[6] Marks of this (later ?) class were: long vowel throughout, and limitation of the final consonant to the dentals *t, n, s, l, r*; less frequently *d, th.*[7] Thus from TĀ-form of √INI 'female' comes *nī,* woman, and beside this *nīs-* (cf. enlarged base √NIS);[8] *khō-n,* heart; *mō-l,* slave; *tā,* high > *tā-r* (beside *tā-ro*) king.

(c) Dissyllabic forms — again chiefly nouns — appear also ending in single 'suffixal' consonants: *t, s, l, r — d, th* — and also *m,* and occasionally *k.* These are formed by consonantal

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[1] This title was written as "PQuendian Structure" in the manuscript and above it to the right (also in ink) a date: "Apr. 28. 36." Above the title near the top of the page Tolkien wrote hastily in pencil: *Final Cons. in PQ a[nd] Eldarin,* with an annotation in the upper right corner (also in pencil): "To go to Quendian Struct[ure]." Later the original ink title was struck through and replaced in red ink with:

Final Consonants in CQ *and Prim. Eldarin*
with special references to inflexion.

In the space below the title, with the page turned upside-down, Tolkien also wrote in red ink but later deleted: Τελιμέχταρ, Μανδος, Μανυε, Μανυη, Μάνϝη (i.e. *Telimehtar, Mandos,* and *Manwe,* transliterated in Greek letters).

[2] This heading was underlined with red ink.

[3] This sentence originally ended with the phrase: "as they did in Valarin." This was struck out in the original ink; later "PQ" was changed to "CQ" in red ink.

[4] In this sentence the phrase "labials or gutturals" >> "labial or guttural stops" in the original ink. The sentence was later revised with red ink to: "But from the beginning Quendian languages tended to avoid leaving labial or guttural stops final without addition (or alteration); and in general they limited this final to the consonants used in primary suffixion: the dentals and *m, j, w.*"

[5] Tolkien originally started this sentence with "In nouns or inflectable words," but reworded it in the course of composition. Later he revised the sentence in red ink: "In inflected words such forms are usually due to early loss or dropping of the 'normal extension': thus *der- < dere.*"

[6] The beginning of this sentence was revised to: "Consonantal ending was also found in certain TĀ-base forms"; but this was deleted in the original ink and a broken line written under "Monosyllabic" to indicate its retention. Later this was confirmed by "Monosyllabic" (and also "nouns") being rewritten in red ink for clarification.

[7] The end of this sentence was altered in the original ink from: "limitation of the final consonant to the **inflexional** consonants: the dentals *t, n, s, l, r*; less frequently *d, th*; and *m*; very rarely *k.*"

[8] "extended" >> "enlarged" (in the course of composition).

addition to simple KAT-bases: as *kalat-* 'light', *katal-* 'carving tool'; or from KÁLAT-bases, as *talam* 'floor'.[9] The latter have always both vowels alike, the former not necessarily, and certain endings as *at, ar, an* were generalized in various senses. But the distinction is not always to be drawn, since KÁLAT-bases were themselves often enlargements of simple KAT-bases: as is seen for instance in √TAL, foot, beside TÁLAM, base, root, foundation: cf. *talam,* 'ground' beside *talmā,* foundation, basis, root.[10]

In some cases nouns of this form have no exterior connections with bases of other KAT- or KÁLAT-form: as *philik, spilik* (**file*; Q *filit,* pl. *filiki*) 'sparrow', small bird, beside *spilínkē,* Q *filinke,* N *flinc.*[11] The only common word with stem-*k* is √NÉLEK- tooth — Q *nele* (or *nelke*) pl. *nelki*; ON *nele, neleki.*[12]

3. The inflexional elements in the form of *simple consonants* that seem to have occurred in PQ are thus probably in part the reduction of old elements: as *t — ta — tā.*[13] But this reduction had already occurred.[14] In part they are due to actual invention and selection in the formation of PQ.

Only the **dentals** *t, l, r, s, n* — less frequently *d, th* — and *m* (which was in spite of its labial character originally much favoured).[15] *j, w* do not appear as **inflexional** consonants: as added non-basic elements they always had syllabic form: *ĭ, ŭ,* usually *ī, ū.*[16]

4. The chief functions of final consonantal inflexions, that seem already to have appeared in PQ and at any rate in Eldarin (in the widest sense, including Lemberin[?], Ilkorin and Danian), were as follows:[17]

(i) **Plurality.** The most used sign was *ī*: appearing especially *between the stem and other affixes,* but also finally in the uninflected or "acc." pl. form.[18] As **final affixes**, originally probably *not* used before other affixes or inflexions, but if appearing with these at all added on

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[9] In the margin to the left of this sentence Tolkien wrote and then deleted in pencil: *no distinction.* Later in red ink he wrote below this: "*talam,* also if by an elaboration of *tal-* foot"; but this too was struck out with red ink.

[10] The gloss of the form *talam* 'ground' was replaced in hastily written pencil, which was later over-written in red ink with the gloss: "'flet', platform."

[11] The original reading of the forms in parentheses was: "Q *file,* pl. *filiki,*" altered in the original ink to: "**file*; Q *filit,* pl. *filiki.*" Later the original reading was restored using red ink. In the interim the alternate form *spilik* was deleted, and *spilínkē* >> *philínkē,* both changes in pencil, and subsequently the deletion was reinforced in red ink.

[12] As first written this etymology had Q *nelet,* altered to *nele* in the original ink. Later the parenthetical "(or *nelke*)" was struck out with red ink.

[13] In this sentence "PQ" was later altered to "CQ"; although "PQ" was allowed to stand in the third sentence of the paragraph, perhaps inadvertently.

[14] This sentence at first read: "But this reduction had already occurred in Valarin." The final phrase was deleted in the original ink; later it was replaced and elaborated in red ink so that the sentence reads: "But this reduction had already occurred in a remote period (and is distinct from later historical reduction)."

[15] Perhaps as an alternative to the end of this sentence Tolkien inserted the following, but subsequently deleted it in red ink: "and[?] all the {lab[?]} nasals of which {*n*[?]} *ŋ*[?], *m* chiefly[?] since[?] Eldarin."

[16] The beginning of this sentence was expanded in red ink: "Cf. the toleration in case of primary suffixes. But *y, w* do not appear as inflexional consonants..."

[17] The beginning of this sentence was altered from "Some of the chief functions" >> "The chief functions" in the original ink. "Lemberin" (or "Lembarin") was an addition written above "Ilkorin" in pencil; and later "PQ" >> "CQ" in red ink.

[18] As first written this sentence began: "The most used sign was *ī* (*ĭ, j*)," in which the parenthetical alternatives were deleted in the original ink, and above Tolkien inserted: "*i* in forms *ĭ, y* of which *ī* was" (perhaps intended as a new beginning of the sentence). Later this insertion was struck through and the sentence revised in red ink to read: "The most used sign was *ī,* [which] was added direct to stem and preceded any **other affix** or enclitic."

to them at the end, there appeared (a) *m* chiefly substantival; (b) *r, l* especially used in verbs as the plural of the indeterminate (genderless or impersonal) form.[19]

Various elaborated and combined forms appeared in the later languages, mostly of later invention probably as — *lī, rī, līm, rīm.* Cf. √LĪ- 'number, plenty', √RIM- same.[20]

(ii) **Duality**. This was only marked in cases of natural association in pairs. Thus 'two men' — out of a number — was expressed from the beginning by a numeral followed by a 'singular' — or rather numerically indeterminate — form.[21]

> ¶ In keeping with this dual distinction between the partitive 2 and the whole or dual-group, the Eldarin languages show a tendency also in the plural to make a distinction between the 'partitive plural' — men, some men; and the group plural — the men, all the men of a group or kind, the whole body. Thus in Q. *Eldar* 'elves', *Eldali,* the Elves, the whole Elda-race.[22] The latter form was (as the duals) originally syntactically singular, and was hardly distinguished in use or sense from the cpd. noun *Eldalie* 'Elf-folk'.[23] In Exilic these became reversed, *geleidh* being indefinite[?], *golodhrim* = gnome-folk, the gnomes.[24] *Golodh,* Gnome, *Geleidh,* Gnomes, *Golodhrim,* the Gnomes. *Glamhoth, Gaurhoth* etc.

Duality was marked by *ū*, similarly used to plural *ī*.[25] As final affixes appeared *s, t, th* (choice varying in different languages), of which *s* often appeared medially, especially in verbal inflexion, before other affixes.[26] Extended forms of later invention were *sū, thū, thūs*; and also *ttă, stă.* The latter *-tta, sta* probably did not originally indicate *duality,* but merely close grouping.[27] Cf. the same suffixes *-tta, sta*: as in Q *tengwesta,* collection of writing (*tengwe*). Also *-atta, -asta* is a collective suffix, which in Ilk. yields the collective plural ending *-ath* as in *cīr,* ship, *círiath,* ships.[28]

(iii) An affix **t** (related to demonstrative *t-a* ?) also appears with various functions. Thus purely deictic in **ent* 'over there', **yat* 'away back there', 'ago'.[29] In Eldarin it was often suffixed to **nouns** (or adjs. used as such) and came to function as nom. in those with vocalic

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[19] Tolkien later underlined the word "end"; put parentheses around *l*; and deleted "genderless or," all in red ink.

[20] This sentence was altered in red ink to: "Cf. √LĪ- 'large people', √RĬM- host, large number."

[21] The word "numerically" was inserted in the original ink.

[22] These glosses were revised in pencil, but the changes were obscured by later revisions in red ink; so now the sentence reads: "Thus in Q. *Eldar* '(the) elves', *Eldali,* some (many) Elves, (some[?]) elves." In the left margin there is a note, also in red ink: "In Exilic Nold. *-lī* was lost and new group pl[ural]s were elab[orated] with *ath, rim, hoth.*"

[23] This sentence was revised in red ink to read: "The latter form was originally syntactically singular."

[24] This sentence was a replacement in pencil for the phrase "Similarly in N." followed by the examples, "*Golodh,* Gnome," etc. It was later replaced in red ink incorporating the same examples, one of which was revised: "In Exilic Noldorin the partitive form was lost and the old general plural extended its use; but new group names of peoples were made with suffixed *hoth, rim* etc. — *Golodh,* Gnome, *Gelydh,* Gnomes, *Golodhrim,* the Gnomes."

[25] This sentence originally began: "Duality was marked by *ū* (*u, w*)"; the alternative forms were deleted in ink.

[26] The list of affixes *s, t, th,* perhaps first altered to *s, th* in the original ink, was later replaced in red ink by *t, th, s.* In the bottom margin two sentences were also written in red ink with an arrow indicating they were to be inserted here: "Similarly to *ī* / *ū* was appended direct to stem, whereas *-t (th)* were like *r, m* added after other affixes. But *s* (and *t*) also appear between stem and affixes, notably in verbs."

[27] These two sentences were changed in the original ink from: "Extended forms of later invention were *ttă, stă.* The latter probably did not originally indicate *duality,* but merely close grouping."

[28] In this sentence the following changes were made in the original ink: "N." >> "Ilk."; "inanimate plural" >> "collective plural"; *cir* >> *cīr*; and *ciriath* >> *círiath* (or perhaps the reverse). Tolkien wrote "N. ?" in the bottom margin in pencil with a line pointing to the deleted "N."; and later revised "Ilk." >> "N. & Ilk." in red ink.

[29] The final gloss 'ago' was an addition in pencil.

ending as a substitute for the stem-lengthening found in old monosyllabic nouns and KÁLAT-nouns. Thus *dēr — dĕra; nēn* (or *nĕnt* ?), *nĕna; tálām* (*talam-*); *arān* (*aran-*); *parmā-t; smalu-t; góndō-t; jondṓ-t, kundṹ-t, tārī́-t,* etc.[30] These forms function as n.sg. subject in distinction to uninflected forms functioning as 'accusative', or as forms used with other determining particles like *prepositions.*[31] Prepositions never governed 'cases' in the Quendian languages.[32]

Note it is possible that PQ or early Eldarin *t* was added to monosyllables ending in *ʒ* (< *ŋ, ʒ*),* *s, r, l, n (m), j, w,* and originally we had *dert / dēr; kast / kas; nent / nĕn-; maht / mā* (*māʒ*) 'hand'; *talt / tāl-*.[33] This would account for the preservation of final voiceless *s* in Q *kas*; for the variation Q *nēn,* N *nĕn* etc. But addition to *r, l* is doubtful unless *rt, lt* were afterwards[?] simplified.[34]

In the plural the distinction between 'subjective' form and 'undetermined' form was also ancient.[35] The undetermined form was usually marked by addition of *ī* (see above). But for some reason (not now apparent), the determined form was not made by addition of *-t* to *ī* (as **parma-ī-t* > **parmait*): *t* was not originally added to the other affixes. Instead other suffixes were employed, in Q. notably initially *m*: thus **parmā, parmă* / pl. *parmām, parmāi.*[36] In Q. initially *parmām* (which would have yielded *parman* coalescing in form with *parman* gen. adj., see below) was replaced by the verbal *-r* (which spread first to pronouns and pronominal adjectives) with which it was usually associated, as **góndōm dantár* 'the rocks fall' > **góndōr dantār* > Q *ondor lantar.*[37] In N. owing to earlier loss of *t* and final *m, n* in unaccented syllables the oblique and n.sg. were no longer distinguished in pre[historic?] [and] earliest ON: hence **góndōi dantár* > **gondŏi dantăr* > ON *gondī dantar.*[38] But *m* survived notably in ON in the deictic particle *ī* used as prefix = article 'the'. This was pluralized with *im* in Eld. & made[?] a change to *in,* but this became agglutinated to foll[owing] word, N *ingolodi,* the gnome[s], *imbari,* the homes.[39]

(iv) A suffix **d** (related to *dă, nă, ndă, nnă* — found in longer adverbial forms) seems to appear in certain ancient allative forms, as *tăd,* thither = Q *tar,* ON *tō.* Apart from this *-d* appears only finally in KÁLAT-stems, as ...

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[30] The original form *tárī-t* was changed to *tārī́-t* in ink; and *dĕr-* >> *dĕra* and *nĕn-* >> *nĕna* in pencil.

[31] The word "subject" was added above "n.sg." in the original ink.

[32] These four sentences were replaced in red ink with: "In Eldarin in form *-t, nta* it was often suffixed to **nouns** (or adjs. used as such) and with much [the] same sense as a definite article. But this does not appear in Quenya."

[33] The beginning of this sentence was revised in the course of composition from: "Note it is possible that PQ in monosyllables tolerated final *st,* beside *nt* (more widely used) and that such words as ..."; the phrase "or early Eldarin" was inserted; and "*dert* n.s[g]., acc. *dēr*" >> "*dert / dēr,*" all in the original ink. Referred to by the asterisk following "*ʒ* (< *ŋ, ʒ*)," Tolkien added a note in the left margin in ink:

* NB *ŋ* already > *ʒ* in E. before this addit[ion] hence *ŋt* > *ht* not *nt.*

Subsequently he wrote "no" and struck out the note in pencil. Later "PQ" >> "CQ" in red ink.

[34] Tolkien drew a line below this paragraph and struck out the whole with a diagonal stroke, both in red ink.

[35] The phrase "was less ancient" >> "was also ancient" in the original ink.

[36] The singular forms as first written were **parmā-t, parmā,* altered to **parmā, parmă* in the original ink. Later using red ink the preceding three sentences (starting with "But for some reason") were struck through and the beginning of this sentence repaced so that it reads: "The determined form was usually made by addition of *m*: thus **parmā, parmă* / pl. *parmām, parmāi.*"

[37] In this sentence "*parman* gen. adj. see below" was emended in red ink to "*parman* 'short allative'."

[38] The beginning of this sentence was revised in red ink to read: "In N. owing to loss of final *m, n* in unaccented syllables the oblique and n.sg. were no longer distinguished in earliest ON" (the examples were unchanged).

[39] The final two sentences of this paragraph were added in ink in the upper margin with a line indicating their placement. After "agglutinated to foll. word" there is a deleted phrase, which might be: "when not lost there."

(v)[40] The element **–n** was specially associated with the '*genitive/dative*' of possession or assoc[iation], and related adjectival formations.[41] A frequent adjectivalized form was *-nā,* also *-ĭnā* (? combined with the *j*-element seen in adjectival *-jă̆*), and probably **pluralized** *-ĭ̆nā, rīna,* as in Q *kulu-ina,* of gold, golden.[42] The special genitival adjective *-ba* > Q *va* is not found in ON, but replaces *n* in Telerin.[43]

In Q. and N. *-n* (? reduced from *nĕ,* √ENE ? in prehistoric Eldarin) formed the genitive of all nouns in the sg. except that after consonants it took form *en* (or *ene*), whence Q., N. *-en* as ending of cons. & *ŭ̆, ĭ̆* nouns.[44]

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[40] This item is at the beginning of a rider written in the original ink on two half-slips; it replaced an earlier version most of which was deleted in pencil, with a note in the margin to "take[?] [in] rider" (also in pencil):

(v) The favoured **–n** curiously does not appear as a simple inflexional affix. But this consonant was specially associated with adjectival and *genitive* functions (not clearly distinguished in PQ or Eld.). Hence *-nă̆* in[?] many[?] adjectives, and a pluralised form *-ĭnă̆, īnă̆,* {or as[?]} *rĭnă̆, rīnă̆* etc., or Eldar[in] also a strengthened form *-nd (ind)* as Q *Eldarin,* of the Elves, Elvish, ON *Eledrĭ̆na.*

The Q., N. g.sg. *n* is derived from *nă̆.* [*Sentence hastily inserted later:*] *en* is general[ized?] fr[om] *e-nă̆* in [?certain] [?cases]. The Q. gen. pl. *-ron, ion* is probably distinct, blended[?] of pluralized ablative *-lŏ̆m, -rŏ̆m,* with *r* of the plural (distinct in origin from *rō-m*) and *i* of plural.

The N. g.pl. ending {*-nei* >>} *(-nai), -nē* is a prim.[?] 'case' normally formed[?] with *nắ-* pluralized by {*na-i̯* >>} *-i̯* substituted (as is usual in N.) for vanishing *m.* Thus ON *kamban* g.sg., *kambanē* g.pl. < *kambắn(ă̆), kambānắm* > *kambănắi (ai).*

[41] Originally this sentence read: "The element **–n** formed the genitive." It was altered in the act of composition to: "The element **–n** was specially associated with the *genitive,* and related adjectival formations." Later the phrase "'*genitive/dative*' of possession or assoc." was written in the top margin with a line connecting it to the word *genitive,* presumably as a replacement, although the original word was not deleted.

[42] "Eldarin" >> "Q" in the course of composition.

[43] The original ending *-u̯a* was replaced by *-va* in pencil, which was subsequently revised to *-ba* (or perhaps *-ƀa*).

[44] This sentence was revised in ink from the original: "In Q. and N. *-n* (? reduced from *nĕ* in prehistoric Eldarin) formed the genitive of all nouns in the sg. and together Q., N. developed a gen. sg. form *-en* used as ending of cons. & *ŭ̆, ĭ̆* nouns." It was originally followed by a sentence that was subsequently struck through in pencil: "In origin this was probably *e-n* being the stem (old base-extension) of such nouns as *dēr, dere-n* and of reduced *ĕ*-stems as *khende-n* generalized." Later both of the first two paragraphs of the version of item (v) on the half-slips were deleted with a single diagonal stroke in red ink. Following these the first slip contained another paragraph which was later marked off with a horizontal line and deleted with a diagonal stroke in the original ink:

The gen. plurals of Q. & N. however diverge. Q. has *-ron, & ion.* Prob[ably] mainly derived from pluralized ablative *rŏ̆m* (cf. Q. ablat. *-lŏ̆, llŏ̆*) in which *r* was associated with plural **r**, hence in nouns which formed pl. in **i**, *ion* for *ron.* But plur. **–ij–** + genitival **en**, **ien,* {(**ren*)} may have in part prevented this *ion,* cf. archaic Q *parm**aion*** beside *parmaron.*

The other side of the slip containing this and the preceding two paragraphs is the bottom half of a sheet and contains the following text, written in ink:

Diphthongs thus defined were, as detailed above, produced :—

(a) by *dynamic variations* — the 'dynamic diphthongs' *ai̯, au̯* (and rare *iu̯, ui̯*).

(b) the related diphthongs occasionally found in KALP-bases in place of the usual sonantal combinations — the 'basic diphthongs' *ai, au, ei, oi, eu, ou* (and rarely *iu, ui*).

(c) 'suffixal diphthongs' produced by the suffixion of consonants direct to KAT-bases whose medial (Y) was *j, w*: as **√MAJ- > *mai̯tā.* Similar results were naturally also, if relatively later, produced by suffixion of vocalic *i, u* (with or without further following elements) to vowels — either the final vowels of monoconsonantal stems (as *ta + i*) or the vocalic endings of fully formed stems to which suffixes of a secondary kind or inflexions were added. By these means all the diphthongs *iu, eu, au, ou, ui, oi, ai, ei* were freely produced.

This seems to be an earlier version of TQ 1, Part D §33 (PE 18, p. 48). It was crossed off with two large X's in pencil.

The proper g.pl. in PQ or Eldarin was *ī* + *nĕ́* of gen. sg. Hence Q *-in,* lost in ON. Related to this was the adjectival suffix in full form *nā́* pluralized by addition to *ī.*[45]

These forms were treated as adjectives, thus *derĭna* (*īnā́* > *ĭna*), of men, man's (in a general sense, but 'a man's' is *deren*). The same form but not as part of 'declension' occurs in Q *parmaina* 'of books', literary, *kuluina,* of gold, golden, *kunduina,* of princes, princely.[46]

There was also an **old partitive** of which the significant elab[oration?] was *ō,* probably PQ *ʒŏ́,* away from, from among.[47] Cf. Ilkor[in] *go,* prep[osition] = from, away, used in forming patronymics (as *Luithien go Thingol*). Q. prep. *o.*[48] This was added origin[ally] as[?] enclitic prep. ? With the[?] *ī* plural takes form *īʒó* > CE *ĭjō* (*ij*).[49] But prehist[oric] Q. also pluralized by adding *m,* thus *derijōm,* of men, from among men, Q *nerion,* N *derio.*[50] In N. the form *kambaio* with medial *i* survived (not *uio* < *ā́jō* but *aio* < *aı̯ó* since ending was accented [?always]) but in Q. since *parmaion* went out of use *parmaron* was substituted, such forms as †*parmaion* being archaic.[51]

The curious dual g.pl. ending **nt** belonging to KorEldarin only is probably from genitival *-n* dualised by *-th,* thus for sg. *nă,* dual *nth(ă)* > *nt.*[52] This appears in archaic Q. but added to the *u*

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[45] This paragraph was a revision and elaboration in the original ink of the following: "There was no proper g.pl. in PQ or Eldarin; in ON appeared (a) the adjectival suffix in full form *nā́* pluralized by addition to *ī.*" The item letter "(a)" was inserted in connection with a subsequent item (b) in the second following paragraph (see below in footnote 47). Above "g.pl." Tolkien also wrote "a gen. dat." perhaps representing an interim reading: "There was a genitive/dative in PQ or Eldarin." Cf. the later of the revisions described above in footnote 41.

[46] A horizontal line was later written in red ink below this paragraph, and these two paragraphs (about genititve plural *-in* and adjectival *-ina*) were struck out with a single diagonal stroke also in red ink.

[47] This paragraph was originally a second item beginning: "(b) an **old partitive**" apparently following on the preceding item introduced by the statement that "in ON appeared (a) the adjective suffix" (see footnote 45).

[48] Tolkien altered this preposition in pencil to *ho,* and then later struck out the *h* to restore the original reading.

[49] In this sentence "*īʒó* > CE *ĭjō*" was inserted in pencil.

[50] Original "KE (Q., N.)" >> "prehist[oric] Q." and "N *derion,* Q *nerion*" >> "Q *nerion,* N *derio,*" both changes in pencil.

[51] This sentence was emended in pencil from: "In N. the form *kambaion* with medial *i* survived (not *uion* < *ājṓn* but *aion* < *aı̯ṓn* since ending was accented [?always]) but in Q. since *parmai* went out of use *parmaron* was substituted, such forms as †*parmaion* being archaic." In the original *parmai* was altered to *parmaion* and then the additional ending deleted in ink. The earlier reading of *ājṓn* is not entirely certain, as the orginal accent mark and final consonant were heavily deleted in the pencil revision. There is a red check mark below the end of this paragraph, suggesting that Tolkien accepted it at the time of the revisions in red. The other side of the slip containing this and the preceding two paragraphs is the bottom half of a sheet and contains the following text, written in ink:

> Note the absence of *sph* &c. Also of *sb, zb* &c. *sŋ, sŋj, sŋw* do not occur. These combinations were avoided, but it is also probable that phonetic development of *sŋ* > *sn,* and *sŋj, sŋw* > *sj, sw* took place.
>
> These combinations were certainly in origin 'derivational', that is they were deliberate modifications of originally simpler forms, which either differentiated the senses within a related group, or else (probably fairly frequently) served to distinguish two or more bases of same or similar form, but distinct senses. But once established they were also certainly used in independent formations having no relation to simpler forms.* The earliest of these was clearly the *kj* and *kw* series — which notably appear in combination with the two later (and probably roughly contemporary) prefixions *[emended in pencil to:]* the two later prefixions (which were probably roughly contemporary one with the other).
>
> * In general Valian and more so Quendian derived from V. and imitating it (as revealed in the forms of the later tongues) fluctuated considerably and was very free in its employment of these initial variations, especially *mb — b* &c.

This seems to be an earlier version of some of the material in TQ 1, Part D §§3, 4 and 17 (cf. PE 18, pp. 40–43).

[52] "Eldarin" >> "KorEldarin" in the original ink.

which formed the nom.-acc. sg. as *hendunt* for **hendent*, g.sg. of *hendū* 'eyes' (of one person): it was early replaced by the 'dative' *hendan* and later by 'singular' form *henduen*[?].[53]

¶ The other 'inflexions' of Eldarin, nominal or verbal, were accomplished by syllabic affixes, of which those most widely used & probably ancient are :—

n(ă) genitive, see above.
ă̆ dative 'allative', [?base] *thĕ̆* (cf. loc.) & *nĕ̆* dat.-gen.[54]
ablative *lŏ̆, rŏ̆* — pluralized *lŏ̆m, rŏ̆m.*
loc. *sĕ̆, thĕ̆* (strength[ened] *ssē, stē, ttē*).
Allat. (*d*, see above), *dă̆, ndă̆, nnă̆, nă̆.*
Instrumental *mĕ̆n,* in Q. usually alter[ed?] to *nĕ̆n,* plur. *īnen.*[55]

A deictic particle *ĭ̆*, similar in form to plural but distinct in function, appeared often suffixed to pronominal forms. NB pronouns & pronominal adjectives did **not** apply 'determinant' *t.*

In verbs the principal 'inflexions' were lengthening of the stem or the final stem-vowel in certain obscure[?] uninflected impersonal 3 sgs., as subjunctive affix *jĕ̆,* 3 sg. *jē.*

Suffixion of (ancient) form of the personal pronouns, combined in various ways with the plural *i/r/l* elements or dual *s/th.*

The dative is lost in ON.

In Q. the 'gen.-dat.' singular in *-n[ĕ]* became used as in ON solely as gen. sg. Thus *parmānĕ̆* and *parmān* > *parman.* But the 'allative' [or] true[?] dative in *ā, parmā* + *ă̆* coalesced with accus. (**parmā*), hence use in vocalic nouns of *parmas* with *-s* originally only found in pronouns, as **nithe,* to me, Q *nĭ̆s.*[56]

But in Q. the plural 'gen.-dat.' — *īnĕ̆* or pluralized + *m,* **īnĕ̆m* — was used as **dative**, the genitive functions being excercized by the partitive [*-ijŏ̆(m)*] or the adjectives in *-va, ĭ̆na.*[57] Hence Q. dat. pl. *-in.* Lost in ON. The pluralized *īnem* > Q *inen* appears to have assisted in the change of instrumental *ī-mĕ̆n* > *inen*; though *inen* is in Q. only instrumental in function, and the change [from] *imen* might have been accomplished phonetically by assimilation — the sg. is *nen* also unless *n* occurs in neighbourhood, or unless *m* combines further[?] as *talmen.*[58]

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[53] The original phrase "oblique stem" was replaced by "nom.-acc. sg." in the course of composition. Later a horizontal line was written below this sentence and the entire paragraph was struck out, both in red ink.
[54] The words 'allative' and "dat.-gen." were inserted later in the original ink.
[55] This item was added later in pencil.
[56] These two paragraphs were originally composed in pencil, with subsequent emendations in black ink. The original pencil version reads as follows:

> The dative is lost in ON.
> In Q. the dative singular in *-nĕ* combined with gen. sg. Thus *parmāne* and *parmān* > *parman.* {hence while} *parmā* + *ă̆* coalesced with accus., hence use in vocalic nouns of *parmas* with *-s* originally only found in pronouns, as **nitse,* to me, Q *nĭ̆s.*

Note that the brackets in *-n[ĕ]* were added in ink; while the form *nĭ̆s* may have been altered from *nīs* in pencil. The form **nitse* is uncertain, since the ink replacement was written over it. But at the bottom of the page Tolkien wrote a note in pencil: "Let Q. have *th* = *þ* < *th* or *st* ?"; and below this he wrote the forms *Ithil* and *nithe,* the latter underlined and circled, also all in pencil.
[57] In this sentence "+ *m,*" was inserted later in the same ink. To the right Tolkien added and subsequently deleted, all in ink: "— *(*inen*)*"; and "— *īna, ĭna* adjs." These may have been preliminary revisions to the earlier pencil layer.
[58] This paragraph was written in ink over an original in pencil, which was mostly erased. Later this paragraph and the previous one in pencil (and ink revisions) were both struck through with a single diagonal stroke in red ink.

In CQ the *declension of nouns* had probably not been greatly elaborated.

Nominative (subject of verb or sentence). There was no added inflexional element, though certain old nouns either of √TAL or √TALAT form (with no suffixal element) appear to have lengthened the stem-vowel (**tāl-, talāt*) and dropped (or not used) *omataima* in this 'subjective' form. Hence such Q. forms as *nér, hōn, tāl, talan* (< **talām*).

Accusative. The undefined case was used (a) as "accusative" or object of verb. Where there were two objects, one of them 'animate' or personal, the undefined case could apparently also be used 'datively' or as indirect object: this usually but not necessarily followed the direct object.[59] So "taught men tongues" > CQ "taught tongues men." (b) as a 'genitive' of vague relationship — in so-called 'loose composition' (many of these collocations naturally became fixed as genuine compounds in the derived languages). (c) as the form used with all prepositional (proclitic or enclitic) elements.

Q. shows also other 'cases', probably in fact derived from early agglutination of (reduced) prepositional or adverbial affixes.[60]

Q. also shows a 'partitive' of which the basic element was probably *ō*, which only appeared in the singular in words denoting groups, quantities, or material as **nēn* 'water', **nĕnō* 'of water'.

Early agglutinations that formed virtual 'cases' were made with (1) **locative** (adessive or inessive) *-sĕ̆* (strengthened *ssē*); (2) **allative** *nă̆* (strengthened *-nnā*); (3) **ablative** *lŏ̆* (strengthened *-llō*). These were originally *adverbial,* incapable of indicating 'number', and really to some extent independent of noun formation.[61] Thus in simple nouns without suffix they required **omataima**. **kiri̯ă̆ssē* or *kiri̯āis(ĕ)*; but *nēr: nĕressē, neres(ĕ).* In Q. the singular used either form.

Plurality was originally indicated by an element *ī* or an ending *-m* (the latter always final, the *ī* always next to the stem). **Duality** was indicated by *ū* or *-t* similarly.

make[?] CE.[62]

[?have] nom[inative] no[?] ending[?] but often[?] length[ening].

accus. sg. ending[?] + *d. kiryād* > *kiryal.* this went out of use in early[?] OQ.

kiryallo had no shorter[?] form (bec[ause] of *kiryal*), but *kirya* added *ō. kiryō, lasseō, ondō, nerō.* used as **partitive.**

kiryas. chiefly[?] in [?place] [?names].

kiryan used as dat[ive].

In plur[al] *ai-m.* but acc[usative?] unmarked. In dual *kiryāt.* or[?] s[tem?] form[?] *kiryāū.* fin[al?] *-t* also [???] *nt* ending. a[nd?] *kiryain* = dat[ive].

[?Older] Q. [???] *kiryar* with verbal *-r,* but [???] retains[?] *-in/i. nerin, neri* but *kiryar* in[?] PQ, TQ = nom. acc. *[ner]i* fr[om] *in, i.*

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[59] The word "preceded" >> "followed" in the course of composition. Above this paragraph is a note with a faint line pointing to this sentence: "its[?] prec[eding] object *-d* > *l.*" Cf. "accus. sg. ending[?] + *d,*" in the later notes.

[60] Tolkien originally listed three items here, but struck them out in the original ink:

(1) Allative-dative 'to' — element + *nă̆, n.*

(2) Ablative-genitive 'of' — [element] *ō.*

(3) Instrumental 'with' — [element] *-nĕ̆m.*

[61] In this sentence "plurality" (without quotation marks) was replaced by 'number' in the course of composition.

[62] "CQ" >> "CE" in the orginal ink. The notes starting here were hastily written and are often hard to interpret.

These could in certain cases described above be bare basic stems [1]√ ending in long vowel of any kind, [2]√, [3]√ ending in certain consonants.

The vast majority of nouns were found with a **final vowel** (extension or suffix).[1]

In CE these vowels were in *normal stems* as a rule **short**. They could be lengthened significantly [or (in certain languages as Quenya) rhythmically — e.g. after a short penult before syllabic affixes like *-li*].[2] But there were also certain nouns with fixed *ō, ā, ē*. These were almost universally (a) **animates**, or (b) names of persons, or (c) names of lands, regions, abodes, i.e. proper nouns. In Com. Eld. there was a strong tendency to reserve[?] *ō* for males, *ē* for females; *ā* was 'common'. But in proper names there were exceptions, especially in *ē,* such as *Osse, Orome, Manwe,* or place names.

Fixed final *ī, ū* were not used in noun stems, owing to the specialization of these as signs of plural and dual respectively. The apparent *ī, ū* of certain nouns in Quenya, denoting (only) females and males (respectively) are derived from devel[opment] of the suffixes *iʒĕ, uʒĕ* or *e̯ĕ, u̯ŏ.*

In CE the inflexional declension of nouns was not yet much developed. In no other language did it ever reach the elaboration of the full *Parmaquesta* of Quenya. Each language shows individual features either because individually devised or because they were early lost in the others. Only the following features can certainly be referred to a period before the divergence of the three main branches: *Lindarin*; *Noldorin* and *Telerin.*

A. **Number**. (i) Plurality was shown by the addition of the elements [ī] and [m]. The former was added direct to the stem, and preceded any other affixes or enclitics. The latter only appeared finally, and if it accompanied other affixes it was placed *after* them. It sometimes occurred together with [ī]. The final affix *-r (l); -ṛ (ḷ)* which marks plurality was originally **verbal** only, and probably of pronominal origin. Its spread to **pronouns** and then **nouns** in Quenya was a special feature of that language's development, due partly to change of final *-m* > *n* which then coalesced with other affixes; partly to attraction. [Thus *gondōm* (or *-oim*) *dantar* 'rocks fall' > *ʒondŏn đantăr* > *ondor lantar.*][3]

(ii) Duality was shown by the addition of [ū] and [t] similarly used. But here the variant [s] existed beside [t] and already in certain early forms [t] was found internally *before* other affixes. There was also anciently a distinction of sense and use. [ū] formed nouns that were formally and syntactically **singular** and denoted *natural pairs,* as e.g. the two ears (of one person).[4] Whereas [t] could be used as an equivalent of & with or instead of the separate numeral for 'two' to which it was related.[5] *-t* was doubtless a reduced form of the √AT = two.

(In CE where the separate numeral *atta* 'two' was used the noun was never plural, but dual or singular.)

☞ A marked feature of Eldarin was the development in plurals of a distinction similar to that between [ū] and [t]: namely into general or total plurals and partial plurals. The general plurals expressed the total either of objects (classified by the noun) in existence, or by an

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[1] This sentence replaced the following in the course of composition: "In nouns (the vast majority) formed with final vowel (**extension** or a suffix)."

[2] The brackets in this sentence are Tolkien's.

[3] The intermediate form *gondō...* was replaced by *ʒondŏn* in the course of composition; the brackets are Tolkien's.

[4] The phrase "syntactically and grammatically" >> "formally and syntactically" in the original ink.

[5] In this sentence the words "as an equivalent of &" were inserted later in the original ink.

extension all those under discussion or previously referred to. Thus *gondōm* = stones, the stones, all the stones, *gondolī(m)* = some stones. *Eledām* (Q *Eldar*) = Elves, The Elves, *Eledālī* = some elves.[6] The latter forms were originally singular.

These particular or partitive plurals were made with various affixes of which *lī (rī)* was probably the oldest.[7] It is perhaps related to Q *lie* 'people, folk', orig[inally] just = 'many'. For inanimates *thā, tta, sta,* distinct in origin from dual, were used. This is source of Exilic or Alcor[in] *-ath* plurals.

B. **Case**. In the primitive period Eldarin can hardly be said to have possessed cases, except for the tendency to distinguish between the *subjective* and *objective* forms of nouns.

The **subjective** form was as a rule the bare stem without alteration or affix, and the stem to which affixes were added, also the stem which appeared in composition.

The **objective** was formed (a) in nouns of basic form (ending in a consonant) by vocalic extension, as √TAL, obj. *tălă,* (b) in nouns ending in a vowel by lengthening of the final vowel, *parmă, parmā.*[8] The chief exception was in the few (but important) old basic nouns of ²√TAL form. Here the subjective (monosyllabic) form usually showed vowel length[ening], especially before *l, r, m, n.* So we have variables like *nēn,* water, *nĕn-, tāl,* foot, *tăl, ndēr,* man, *ndĕr,* beside fixed longs[?] *khōn, mōl, nīs.* [?Subj.] lengthening[?] did not occur in certain[?] as *nĕn* beside[?] *nēn. kăs,* head is not clear.[9]

> The sex-nouns[?] had *like* A. subjective *ōu, ēi* from older *o̯u̯o, ē̯i̯ĕ,* objective *o̯u̯ō, e̯i̯ē,* or B. *ū* < *u̯u̯(ŏ), ī* < *i̯i̯(ĕ),* obj. *(u)u̯ō, (i)i̯ē.*[10]

The *subjective* 'case' functioned as the subject of a verb. But since it was (in the singular) the stem without alter[ation] or addition the same form also appeared in composition or genitival relation (see below) and was the normal stem to which affixes were added — except in case of *variable monosyllables* (see above).

The objective case was used as an object of the verb *direct* or *indirect.*

The use as indirect was normally limited to cases where there were **two objects** (as after such verbs as *give, teach*).[11] In such cases the *indirect* object (contrary to use in English) usually **followed** the *direct.*[12] [When however the indirect object was animate or personal this would come first.] Thus (only) *I sent messengers the king,* also *I gave gifts men* (or less frequently *men gifts*).

This form was also the one used with prepositions that were separate and not agglutinated to the stem. So *ĕpĕ ndĕrĕ* 'after the man' (*ndēr*).

In uses [?allied] to[?] Indo-European vocative, either could be used according to the [?intention]. In strictly[?] vocative function[?]: calling out a person[al] name, the subjective could be used; but where a 'vocative' (in[?] say Lat[in?] or French[?]) could be regarded as parallel with or in appos[ition] to an objective noun, the objective was preferred, as in (say) "I

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[6] *Eldām* was replaced by *Eledām* in the course of composition.

[7] The affix *lī* was altered from *lī(m)* in the original ink.

[8] The original examples *Ĕlĕdă, Ĕlĕdā* were later replaced by *parmă, parmā.*

[9] In the margin to the left of this sentence Tolkien wrote: "n. *cās*" (probably referring to the Quenya nominative).

[10] The phrases "*like* A." and "from older *o̯u̯o, ē̯i̯ĕ*" were inserted later, the former clearly in the course of composition. The latter insertion at first began: "from older *o̯u̯o* > *ouə* > *ōu.*" In this sentence "A." and "B." apparently refer to the items (a) and (b) at the beginning of the previous paragraph.

[11] This sentence was altered from: "Where there were **two objects** (as after such verbs as *give, teach*) ..."

[12] This sentence was later revised in red ink to: "In such cases the *indirect* or personal[?] object (as in English) usually **preceded** the *direct.*" At the same time the following two sentences were struck out, also in red ink.

will slay thee, wicked man," *ni-ndăkŭbăkyē, uklainā ndere* (for *uklaină ndēr*, since the latter might be = to *ni-* I).[13]

A genitival relation of vague relation or connexion was frequently expressed by so called 'loose composition', in which the defining (genitival) noun in bare form was placed **before** the defined, as *kiryă kyulma* 'a ship's mast'. Many of the collocations naturally developed into fixed compounds. But the loose cpd. was still used in PQ, in which adjs. normally preceded [the] noun (in N. they tended to follow).

☞ In this use, in case of variable monosyllables, it was the objective that was used, in all other cases the subjective.[14]

Among those affixes that early[?] became agglutinated to noun-stems (and so began the process of declension-building), the following are found in more than one language and are probably old.[15]

ō [older *ȝō* 'from'].[16] orig[inally] doubtless of ablative or elative force, but from very early period used (as Romance *de*) as a genitive, mainly (and in Q. espec[ially] so) *partitive.*

mĕn instrum[ental]. with which.

Local suffixes.

(a) **se** locative. inessive, adessive. *sĕ, ssĕ.*
(b) **na** allative. or ill[ative]. *nna.*
(a) **-lo** ablative. el[ative].

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[13] The Eldarin example and following comment were altered in the original ink from: "*kyĕ ndăkŭbănyē, uklainā ndere* (for *uklaină ndēr*, since the latter might be = to *nyē,* I)." Subsequently Tolkien wrote in the space below this, using a slightly broader-nibbed pen, another version of the example: *ndakubānike, ūmanā neređ.* Above and to the right of this he added: *nakuvan tye uvana nēra* (with a *b* above the *v* in *uvana*), but heavily struck out the last three of these words (so that their reading is not entirely certain).

[14] Following this Tolkien struck out the sentence: "That is man[?] *nĕr(ĕ)* is also a compound[?] form."

[15] The end of this sentence replaced: "and are found in more than one language" (in the course of composition).

[16] These brackets are Tolkien's.

Notes for Q. declensions

In *Common Eldarin* the declension of nouns was not much developed. Only the following features can be certainly referred back to a period before the divergence of the three main languages.

§1 A. *Number.* (1) **Plurality** was shown by the addition of the elements *ī* and *m*. The former was added direct to the stem, and preceded any other affix or enclitic; the latter only appeared finally, and was probably already at an early date placed at the end of an agglutinated group containing stem (with or without plural sign *ī*) and any one of the earliest adverbial or prepositional affixes.

(2) **Duality** was shown by the addition of the elements *ū* and *t*. The ending *t* could be appended at the end of an agglutinated group, whereas *ū* could not; but already CE *t* also appeared medially between stem and affix.[1] That is that *t* tended to produce dual inflexions, but *ū* new collective nouns, indicating natural *pairs.*

§2 B. In this early period Eldarin can hardly be said to have possessed "cases," except for the tendency to distinguish between (i) a *subjective* form and (ii) an *objective* form.[2] The **subjective** form was, as a rule, indicated by addition of *-a*. In most nouns which had shapes of *two* or more syllables this was early reduced to (*ə*) and coalesced with the preceding vowel *ă̆, ĕ̆, ŏ̆* > *ā, ē, ō,* after *ŭ, ĭ* following a short syllable *-wa, ya* was produced in dissyllables. After long syllable *-u + a* > *u̯a* > *u, i̯a* > *i* and these to *o, e.* In a few old nouns, with basic stems (without suffix or varied vowel ending) of forms √TAL and √TALAM, there was no addition but the final vowel of the basic stem was lengthened: **tāl, *talām.*[3] There thus arose a group of nouns with variable stems, e.g. *tāl,* stem *tăl-* 'foot', contrasted with **khōn* 'heart', with long stem throughout. The **objective** form was, as a rule, the bare noun-stem without modification, but in the above-named small class of basic nouns, the objective seems usually to have been denoted by *omataima*: so *tāl, tălă; talām, talama; hōn, hōno*; beside *kiri̯ā, kiri̯ă.*[4]

This suffix *-a* is probably pronominal, and may originally have had form *-ʒa.* It was thus properly 'common' (or inanimate). Names of males and females (proper or otherwise) either did not use it (as *at(t)ă̆r,* father, *amĭ̆l,* mother etc.) or add *-ʒo, ʒe,* though with similar results.[5]

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[1] The beginning of this sentence was altered in pencil from: "It appears that *t* was originally final (as *m,* plural), and it could be appended at the end of an agglutinated group"; the next sentence was added later also in pencil.

[2] Tolkien changed "a" to "(i)" as he wrote, but then used "(b)" where we have substituted "(ii)" editorially.

[3] These four sentences were revised using fine-nib pen from the following: "The **subjective** form was as a rule, the bare noun-stem without inflexion or modification; but in a few ancient nouns with stems consisting of a simple base of form √TAL without 'omataima' or other vowel-ending the vowel appears to have been lengthened in the 'subjective', even where it was normally short in other cases: so **tāl* 'foot' indicated by lengthening of the *final vowel* of the stem. In a few old nouns, with basic stems (without suffix or varied vowel ending) of forms √TAL and √TALAM, the vowel lengthened was the actual base-vowel: **tāl, *talām.*" The ending of the third sentence in the revised text was deleted in the course of revision: "*u, i* > *o, e* in longer words." Subsequently Tolkien wrote a note in red ink against these sentences in the left margin: "Would it not be better to have *nom.* endingless?"

[4] The original example *khōn, khono* >> *hōn, hōno* in pencil.

[5] This paragraph and the following section (§3) replaced the original ending of the preceding paragraph: "The agent or sex-nouns made with (it appears) ancient suffixes or affixes of primitive form m. *(o)u̯o*; f. *(e)i̯e* appear to have had the following variations: either (i) **subjective** {*-ũ, -ĩ*, objective with >>} *-ōu, ēi* (lengthening without 'omataima', as if the affixes were independent nouns of basic form); **objective**: *ŏu̯ŏ, ĕi̯ĕ* or (b) **subj.** *ou̯ō, ei̯ē* {[*(u)wō, (i)jē*]} with lengthened ending as regularly, and objective *ŏu̯ŏ, ĕi̯ĕ* {((*u)u̯o, (i)i̯ĕ*)}, or (c) with reduction of *ou̯, ei̯* (or absense of *o, e*): **subj.**: *(u)u̯ō, (i)i̯ē*; **obj.**: *(u)u̯o, (i)i̯e.*" A preliminary version of this first replacement paragraph was written hastily in the bottom margin: "This *-a* was related to common or inanimate pronoun. In nouns denot[ing]

§3[6] The vowel at the end of noun-stems was normally *short* in CE (unless lengthened significantly,† as described above). But there appear also to have been certain nouns with fixed *-ō, -ā, -ē.* These denoted either **animates**, or were proper-nouns, e.g. the names of persons, or of places (lands and regions and abodes).[7] There was a tendency in Q. esp. in later formations to reserve *-ō* for males, *-ē* for females; *-ā* was common or inanimate (but many place-names ended in *-ē*). Fixed final *-ī, ū* was not used for noun-stems, since *-ī, -ū* were reserved for *plural* and *dual* respectively. The apparent *-ī, -ū* of some old nouns denoting female and male (respectively) persons or agents, appear to have been derived from variant developments of affixes with the primitive forms *(e)jē, (o)wō.*††

† or rhythmically: to rhythmic causes may largely be assigned the usual *long vowel* before such affixes as *-li, -nen* where the penult of the stem was short. See §5 below.

†† These seem anciently to have provided the following variations: (i) subjective: *ēi, ōu* (> Q *ĭ, ŭ*) sc. lengthening of *ej, ow* without 'omataima', as if these affixes were, as they probably originally in fact were, nouns of basic form; objective: *ĕjĕ, ŏwŏ*; (ii) subjective: *ĕjē, ŏwō* (> Q *iĕ, uŏ*); objective: *ĕjĕ, ŏwŏ* (> Q *ijĕ, uwŏ* > *ĭ, ŭ*); and (iii) from *-jĕ, wŏ*: subjective: *(u)wō, (i)jē* (> Q *uo,* or *wo*; *ie* or *ye*); objective: *(u)wŏ, (i)jĕ* > Q *ū* or *ŭ*; *ī* or *ĭ* > Q *u* or *o, i* or *e.*

§4 The *'subjective'* case functioned only as the **subject** of a verb, expressed or unexpressed. In pointing out a named person or object, and sometimes in circumstances where Indo-European languages would employ a *vocative,* either subjective or objective forms could be used according to the underlying thought.[8] In strictly 'vocative' function the *subjective* was normally employed, though where a 'vocative' could be regarded as parallel with or in apposition to an objective noun or pronoun the objective could be employed: as in (say) "I will slay thee, wicked man."[9]

§5 The *objective* was employed (a) as the **object** of verb (expressed or unexpressed), most frequently as the *direct object* (or *accusative*). Where, however, there were two objects (as after such verbs as *give, teach*) the objective form could also be used as *indirect object* (or *dative*). The *indirect object,* contrary to modern English use, usually **followed** the *direct object,* though this order appears not to have been rigidly fixed, and where the *indirect* object was **personal** (or 'animate') and the *direct* was 'inanimate', the personal or animate noun could come first. Thus: only "I sent messengers king," but either "I gave gifts men," or "men gifts."

(b) as the form used with prepositional elements, especially those functioning separately and not agglutinated to the stem. Those that followed a stem *enclitically,* and tended to be agglutinated to it, were usually accompanied by the apparently objective form (sc. the one showing *omataima*) in case of basic nouns, but in case of derivative nouns they were usually accompanied by the form with lengthened final vowel, especially in cases of noun-stems with *short* penult.

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males or females it was usually not added, but *-zŏ, ze. Vardaze* > *Vardā. Manweze* [>] *Manwē.*" Both of the later versions were written with a fine-nib pen.

[6] This section was written over an erased pencil text using a fine-nib pen, on the same sheet as the previous paragraph, the entire sheet being an insertion into the original text.

[7] Tolkien wrote a "?" in pencil in the left margin against this sentence; he wrote an "X" in pencil in the left margin against the following sentence.

[8] In this sentence the phrasing "or in cases where" >> "and sometimes in circs. where" in the original ink.

[9] This sentence was emended in ink from: "In 'vocative' function the *subjective* was normally employed, though where a 'vocative' could be regarded as parallel [?to] or in apposition to an objective pronoun or other noun the objective could be employed: as in say 'I will slay thee, wicked man'."

A genitival relation (of vague connexion) was frequently expressed by so-called "loose composition," in which the defining (genitival or adjectival) noun in bare form† was placed **before** the defined noun: as **kirı̂a kı̂ulmā* 'a ship's mast'. Many of these collocations naturally gave rise to fixed compounds in the later languages.

(† but in basic nouns of √TAL form, sometimes with *omataima.*)[10]

Among the affixes that early became agglutinated to noun-stems and so began the development of more elaborated 'case-forms', were the following that concern Q. declensions.

(1) *-ō.* Originally of **ablative** or *'elative'* significance, but also used, it seems, from a very early period as a genitive in function, [?actually] partitive (cf. Romance *de*).[11]

(2) *-nēm.*[12] Denoting the **instrument** 'with which'.

(3) the 'local' affixes

(a) *-se*: 'locative' (inessive, adessive)

(b) *-na*: 'allative' (and illative)

(c) *-lo*: 'ablative' (and elative).[13]

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[10] This note was added in the upper margin apparently in the original ink.

[11] This sentence was altered in pencil from: "Originally of **ablative** or *'elative'* significance, but chiefly used, it seems, from a v. early period in a 'partitive' function."

[12] The affix originally written here was *-mĕn,* which was circled and *nēm* written below in pencil.

[13] The text of NQD up to this point is a replacement and expansion of the following in a preliminary version:

In C. Eldarin the declension of nouns had probably not been fully developed. Only the following details can be referred back to a period before the divergence of the three main dialects.

Nominative or **subjective** case of the *singular.* This was the simple stem without inflexion; but in certain old nouns, with *basic* stems (either of √TAL or √TALAT form) and no suffixal elements, the 'subjective' appears to have been marked by *lengthening* of the last vowel: **tāl, *talāt.*

The **objective** case was marked by added 'omataima' in the case of basic nouns (as above); in nouns ending in a suffix, or other vowel than the 'sundóma' the final vowel was *lengthened.* So *tala, talata; kirı̂a* > *kirı̂ā.*

This 'case' was used (a) as object of the verb, normally as the 'accusative' or direct object. Where, however, there were two objects (as after such verbs as *give, teach*), {one of which was anim[ate]} the objective case could also be used as 'dative' or indirect object. This usually {fo... >> but not necessarily} **followed** the direct object, though this order was not in all cases obligatory, especially not where the indirect object was animate or personal, and the direct inanimate. So normally *give gifts men, send messengers king*; but possibly *give men gifts.*

(b) as the form used with adverbial or 'prepositional' elements (enclitic or proclitic).

The genitive was frequently expressed by the bare stem — in so-called loose composition. Many of these collocations naturally gave rise to fixed compounds in the derived language. The defining or 'genitive' noun always preceded. [In the case of basic nouns of form √TAL the 'omataima' seems in some cases to have been used in composition.] *[The brackets around the last sentence are Tolkien's.]*

Affixes that early became agglutinated and gave rise later to 'cases' were

(1) *-ō* chiefly use of ablative-genitive significance, {*struck out in pencil:* chiefly used in *partitive* function,} {*deleted in the original ink:* and so only appearing ...}

(2) *-n(ă)* allative-dative

(3) {*-nĕ̄m* >>} *-mĕ̄n* instrumental 'with'

(4) *-s(ĕ)* locative {(adessive or inessive)}

(5) *-l(ŏ)* ablative {— elative}.

Plurality was expressed by the elements *-ī* and *-m.* The former was added direct to stem, and before any other enclitics or affixes; the latter was added as a definer at the end after agglutinated [?adverb].

Duality was expressed by the elements *-ū* and *-t* (or *tă, ttă* ?).

Qenya shows all these devices, or traces of them, but made several alterations in their employment, and elaborated certain agglutinated forms, and adverbial formations into 'cases' capable of showing **number**.

For the continuation of this preliminary version, cf. footnote 16.

Q. developments. These were largely caused by the alterations of quality and quantity in final syllables; together with the tendency to agglutination, so that numerous cases arose.

In OQ long vowels finally remained long, where (a) length was significant (as e.g. in distinguishing subj. and obj.), or (b) over-long due to such contractions as *-a* + affix *ō* > *ō̃*: in following circumstances: (a) at end of monosyllables *or dissyllables*; (b) in longer words after *short,* unstressed penult. Short vowels *ĭ, ŭ* absolutely finally or before final *r* > *ĕ, ŏ.* Short vowels *ĕ, ă, ŏ* > (*ə*) and vanished (a) in dissyllables after a single continuant *r, l, n, m, s, (ʒ), w, y*; the preceding vowel was then lengthened: *răwă* > *rāu*; *nĕrĕ* > *nēr*; (b) after any consonant at end of trisyllabic or longer words: so *kwĕndĕ* > *qende*; *mŏrĭkwĕndĕ* > *morikwen(d)* > *moriqen.*[14]

Final *´ăi, ´ĕi, ´ŏi* > *əi* > *ī*; *ău, ou, eu* > *əu* > *ū*; *iu̯* > *yu, iu* > *yo, io*; *u̯ı* > *wi, üi* > *we, ue*; but long diphthongs remain unchanged except that *ōu* > *ū̃*; *īu* > *i̯ū́*; *ēi* > *ī̃*; *āi* > *u̯ī́*; sc. long final Q *iu, ui* is dissyllabic.[15]

In OQ the nom. sg. subjective was distinguished from the objective as above, except in so far as the loss of final vowels had altered or obscured this. Thus *ndēr* (subj.), *ndĕrĕ* (obj.) both > *nēr.* This has led in PQ & TQ to the obliteration of the distinction of Subj. & Obj. throughout.[16]

In OQ the partitive genitive was distinguished by suffix *-o,* only used simply (without other elements) in case of nouns denoting masses, or material. On later fate of this form see below.

The so called short **allative, locative, allative** end in *n, s, l* < *nă, sĕ, lŏ,* but were in restricted use. Great extension of use was required by the originally purely adverbial forms (not necessarily directly formed from noun-stem) made with the **strengthened** forms of the suffixes *-sē/ssē, nā, nnā*; *lō, llō,* which acquired the power of also indicating number.

Q. also developed a comparative adverb or case ending in *-ndon* (of obscure origin): like, as; so *kiryandon* 'like or as a ship'. This remained incapable of [?indicating] number.

Apart from the power of forming 'loose-compound' genitives, which remained in restricted use, Q. developed a [?movable] genitive particle (**not** used partitively) *-va (uva)* which went at the end of a noun or genitive phrase — [?this] usually following the defined noun if it had more than one element. So *(i) kirya sorasta,* (the) ship('s)-equipment, *i sorasta kiryava,* the equipment of a ship, but *i kiryo sorasta,* the ship's (a particular on[e]) equipment, also *i sorasta i kiryava.*[17] *mar vanwa tyaliéva.* This particle was agglutinated before loss of final vowel length, so *tyalie, tyaliēva*: the noun prec[eding] was origin[ally] an objective form.

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[14] The earliest forms in these two examples were altered from *qĕndĕ* >> *kwĕndĕ* and *mŏrĭq...* >> *mŏrĭkwĕndĕ* apparently at the point of composing the second example.

[15] This paragraph was added in the bottom margin, after a rejected false-start "In some ..." Tolkien wrote only the beginning as part of the original composition: "Final *´ăi, ´ĕi, ´ŏi* > *əi* > *ī*; *ău, ou, eu* > *əu* > *ū*; *iu̯* > *yu*; *u̯ı* > *wi*"; he added the further developments of *iu̯* and *u̯ı* and the remarks on long diphthongs later with a fine-nibbed pen.

[16] In the manuscript this and the subsequent four paragraphs immediately follow the text given above in footnote 13. Tolkien placed the page containing them at the end of NQD and numbered it in sequence.

[17] The first example was altered from "*kirya{va} soresta,* ship('s)-equipment" in the course of composition; later the third example was emended from *i kiryava sorasta,* and the word "but" inserted before it in pencil.

A. *Common Eldarin: Noun Structure.*[1]

Early Inflexional Elements and Final Consonants in Eldarin.

§1. *Words ending in a consonant.* These probably already existed in CQ. But the Eldarin languages avoided leaving labial or guttural stops (including aspirates) at the end of words.[2] In general the consonants remaining final in CE were those also used in primary suffixion: the dentals *t, d, th, s, n, r, l* and the remaining sonants *m, j, w,* and probably (though it disappeared very early in final position) *ñ.*[3]

¶ But a few ancient nouns with KALAT-stems survived with other final consonants, principally *k*: see below. Also ancient elements such as pronouns, numerals, and prepositions (or related adverbs) might end in a variety of consonants, since being often proclitic they could retain any consonant before a following word beginning with a vowel or certain sonants such as *r, l, j, w.*

§2. *Old monosyllabic stems.* To this pattern belonged a number of ancient *nouns,* as well as certain other uninflected (adverbial) elements: e.g. *ner/nder,* male person; *kas,* head; *tal,* foot; *en,* next, further, again, *et,* out, forth, etc.[4]

a) **Noun-stems.** These were from the beginning, or were by selection in CE, limited to KAL-bases ending in sonantal elements, *n, m, s, l, j, w,* and probably originally *ñ,* which was soon lost.[5] Their basic vowel could be either long: *khōn,* heart; or short as *kăs,* head. On the pattern in which a long vowel appears in the uninflected form, but a short vowel in inflected forms, see below.

Note[6] ¶ It is doubtful if any *nouns* were of TA-form. Of those that show this form in later Eldarin, some are clearly seen to have lost a consonant (*h, ñ*) which appears or leaves traces in derived forms, and the few others, though isolated in recorded Eldarin, probably arose in a similar manner. Thus *mā,* hand is derived from a √MAH, as is seen in the Q. derivative *mahta-,* handle, *makse* < *mahsi,* originally meaning 'handiness'.[7] *pē,* mouth is probably derived from √PEÑ.

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[1] This title was written in red ink with a nib-pen.

[2] Tolkien changed "avoided having" to "avoided leaving" as he was composing this sentence.

[3] This sentence originally ended: "and probably (though they disappeared very early in final position) *ñ, ʒ.*" Tolkien later deleted the *ʒ*; and we have emended the pronoun in the parenthetical from "they" to "it" editorially.

[4] The adverbial examples were originally given as: "*en,* yonder, *at,* again, *et,* out, forth, etc." Later in pencil Tolkien inserted a word in the gloss of the second of these so it read: "*at,* once again," then subsequently struck through this example and replaced the gloss of the previous one, also in pencil, to read: "*en,* next, further, again."

[5] This sentence originally ended: "and probably originally *ʒ, ñ,* which were soon lost." Tolkien deleted the *ʒ* and although he did not change the verb "were" to "was" it is clear that only the final consonant *ñ* was "soon lost" in Common Eldarin and not the other sonantal elements *n, m, s, r, l, j, w* (see footnote 3). Above the letter *j* Tolkien wrote *y* in pencil; probably reflecting the change in the way he represented this sound in other documents, but the change was not carried through in this text and the original *j* in the manuscript was allowed to stand here.

[6] The label "Note" was added later in pencil, and similarly through the rest of the text where paragraphs marked by ¶, ¶¶ or ¶¶¶ are labelled "Note," although Tolkien did not mark all of them consistently in this way. He used a similar convention in the first few sections of the *Outline of Phonology* (**OP 2,** cf. PE 19, pp. 70–73, 75).

[7] The previous sentence originally had: "a consonant (*ʒ, ñ*) which appears or leaves traces in derived forms"; and this one said: "Thus *mā,* hand is derived from a √MA3, as is seen in the Q. derivative *mahta-,* handle, *masse* originally

b) On the other hand where TĀ-bases (already infrequent in Eldarin in noun and verb-stems) appear in this old class of monosyllabic nouns, their stem was made with a consonantal enlargement, which did not necessarily reappear in related derivatives from the same base.* Thus *nīs* 'female person', probably from the TĀ-form of a base √INI. Similarly *khō-n,* heart, *mō-l,* slave, probably related respectively to *okhor,* blood, *mōja-,* toil, be afflicted.

* Words so formed naturally show invariable long vowel.

Note ¶¶ Whether the monosyllabic class were originally all dissyllabic, and were developed by an ancient loss of a final vowel with lengthening of the stem-vowel is not certain. Against this view is (a) the existence of nouns with a **short** vowel in uninflected forms: as *kas*; (b) the existence of nouns with *sundóma* **i** and **u** which cannot be shown ever to have been lost finally by phonetic process in Eldarin: as *nīs* cited above; or *ūr,* a fire (on hearth).[8] The appearance of an *ómataima* often in inflected or derivative forms related to these monosyllabic stems would be quite consistent with the view that they are, or largely are, monosyllabic in origin, since in the general Eldarin and CQ word-structure the *ómataima* could readily appear or be absent in the construction of derivatives from KAL-bases.

Note ¶¶¶ It seems nonetheless clear that this original class received additions early in the history of the separate Eldarin dialects by the coalescence with it of certain old paroxytone nouns ending *ĕ, ă, ŏ* which were in some branches soon lost phonetically, *via* an obscured [ə], especially after sonorous sonants such as *n, m, l, r.*

§3. *Old dissyllabic stems.* To this pattern belonged a number of ancient **nouns**, as well as many other words, notably **numerals**, and some adverbial and pronominal elements. Examples of this pattern in words other than nouns are: *neter,* nine; *anak,* straight forward.[9]

As with KALAT-bases making verbal stems, the nouns of this dissyllabic pattern often coexisted with related stems of KALTA-form; and they are also frequently seen to be only derivatives or extensions of simpler KAL-bases with *ómataima* (normal or varied) followed by consonantal affix. These nouns, at any rate as far as they survived in the recorded languages, were limited to stems ending in *t, s, r, l, n* (all of which were frequent); *m, d, th* (which were less frequent); and *k, p* (the latter being rare).

Examples appearing in more than one Eldarin language and so probably ancient, are:— *kalat,* light, *peles,* fence, enclosure, *ajar,* sea, *atar* and *atan,* father, *menel,* heaven, sky, *kemen,* earth, *lepen,* finger; with varied **ómataima**: *katal* and *katil,* carving tool, *makil,* sword (*al* and especially *il* are frequent in old tool and weapon names), *kelut,* brook; with rarer consonantal ending: *talam,* floor, *palad,* plain, *dalath,* deep valley or valley enclosed with woods, *turuk,* stake, *nelek,* tooth, *philik,* finch; *usuk,* dusk, evening; *kjelep,* silver.[10]

¶ Owing to the loss of final consonants, and in some branches (such as Q.) of the vowel of the second syllable by syncope in inflected forms, this class of nouns was much reduced in later Eldarin tongues. The older forms were frequently replaced by KALTA-stems, or by derivatives: as *talmā* beside *talam*; *usukwē* (Q *uskwe*) beside *usuk.* OT

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meaning 'handful' < *maʒsē.*" They were revised in pencil to the reading given above, except that the derivation from *maʒsē* at the end was not deleted, though clearly superseded by the new derivation from *mahsi.*

[8] Tolkien underlined the example "*ūr,* a fire" and wrote a question mark next to it, both in green ball-point.

[9] The gloss of *anak* was changed from "straight forward" >> "against, opposite" in green ball-point.

[10] In this list of examples, brackets were added by Tolkien around "and *atan*" with a queried annotation whether to delete in the left margin; and the form *kelut* >> *kelus,* all in green ball-point.

perhaps preserves the old formation best, as in *uso* (pl. *usuki*); *nele* (pl. *neleki*); *phile* (pl. *philiki*) beside *phlinke,* EN *flinc* = Q *filinke*; *tele,* silver, beside *telepe.*[11]

§4. *Inflexional elements.* By this term is intended affixes with a definite function that do not constitute a new word-form but only define it grammatically. It thus includes the signs indicating *number* in nouns, pronouns, and verbs; the case signs, and the pronominal affixes to verb; but it does not include properly the signs forming *adjectives* from verbal or substantival stems (however regularly employed), nor the elements making new tense-stems in verbs.[12]

Full inflexion, and the building up of regular types of declension and conjugation, had in any case not proceeded very far in Common Eldarin, and the main mass of inflexional morphology belongs to the histories of the separate languages. Here is only treated what was certainly old and present already in Eldarin including the *Úamanyar* dialect of the Sindar (Teleri of Beleriand).[13]

In *Common Quendian* **verbs** were probably hardly 'inflected' in the above sense at all; that is they could form a number of derived *nouns* and *adjectives* the regularization of which as infinitives, gerunds, and participles was largely yet incomplete, and they could form certain tense-stems (of which only the *aorist* and *past* were yet in any measure fixed); but the pronominal elements, which later in some branches became inflexional, were still loosely agglutinated atonic elements, enclitic or proclitic, grouped round the verb-stem in yet unfixed and fairly fluid phrasal combinations.[14] The inflexion was thus limited to certain signs of *number.*

In Common Eldarin inflexional development proceeded a great deal further, and the pronominal inflexion of verbs had been constructed out of the 'enclitic' forms: see Verb Structure.[15] But the relation between the independent pronouns and the affixed forms still remained in general close and easy to perceive.

> Note ¶ Verbal and substantival stems were less sharply distinguished in Eldarin than in some human languages, e.g. of "Indo-european" type. For example the tense-stem was at once substantival and infinitive, and with addition of a pronominal element verbal and finite. But they were not identical: many bases could not provide verbs without suffixal elaboration. The marks of *number* were not identical in both cases: see below.

In *Common Eldarin* the **declension of nouns** was more developed inflexionally, but was far short of the richness of Quenya — the most elaborated of all the Eldarin tongues. The following are features that may be referred to the CE period:—

(i) *Number* (a) **Plurality**. This was shown by the addition of the elements *ī, m,* and *r/l.* In *nouns* the most used element was [ī]. This was added to the stem direct, and since it preceded the addition of any other affixes, as those for 'case', it was probably the oldest element. The

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[11] In this sentence Tolkien altered original "ON" >> "OT"; *kele* >> *tele* and *kelepe* >> *telepe,* in pencil; and later placed the whole sentence in brackets with an annotation to delete in the left margin, in green ball-point.

[12] At the end of this sentence "the elements making new tense-stems in verbs" was altered to "the elements making adjectival (participial) forms from the stems of verbs," in green ball-point.

[13] *Alamanya* >> *Úamanyar,* in pencil; later Tolkien struck through the revision and wrote "stet" in the margin next to it, in green ball-point.

[14] At the beginning of this sentence original *Common Eldarin* >> *Common Quendian,* in red ink, apparently at the same time that the following paragraph was inserted, also in red.

[15] Tolkien first began this sentence: "In Common Eldarin the process of inflexional development proceeded a great deal further," but he deleted the words "the process of" probably in the course of composition.

consonantal elements are by some considered to have invaded the *noun* from the *pronouns* and *verbs.* But **m** at any rate was already widely used (in all kinds of words capable of distinguishing number) in CE, though it remained chiefly nominal and pronominal. **r** (more rarely **l**) was originally, it seems, employed chiefly in verbs to mark the *plural subject,* especially when this was unspecified or indeterminate. The invasion of noun-inflexion by *r* as a (nominative) plural sign is peculiar to Q. and an event that occurs within the period of the oldest records.

Note ¶ A curious feature of Eldarin, in some degree common to all branches, though the means of denotation differ, is a tendency to distinguish between two kinds of *plural*: the group-plural (or definite); and the partitive or indefinite. This agrees with the distinction in the *dual* (see below) between the dual of natural pairs and the numeral dual. Usually it was the old inflexional elements described above that produced the *definite plural.* The other was expressed by affixes of later origin. **Definite** were plurals referring to *whole classes,* to things naturally or habitually considered in plurality (as English *heavens* = 'the sky', *the sands* = 'all the sand in a given locality', etc.), and in the syntax of many languages a plural with a definite article, meaning *all the members* of a group previously mentioned, or in mind. Thus in Q. *Eldar* (not with article!) = Elves, The Elves, All Elves; *i Eldar* = (all) the Elves previously named (and in some cases distinguished from other creatures); but *Eldali,* Elves, some Elves. With *Eldali* the definite article is seldom used.

(b) **Duality**. This was shown by the addition of the elements *ū*; *s, th*; *ta* (*tta*).[16] The element **ū** was in most ways parallel to plural *ī*: it was always added direct to the stem and did not follow other inflexional elements; and it was originally employed only in nouns and pronouns, not verbs.[17] But the elements **s, th** competed with it and could in CE be used in noun-declension as well as verbal, and could precede other affixes.[18] *ū,* however, differed from *ī* in an important point: it did not form diphthongs with vocalic stems, but entirely replaced the vowel whether *ómataima* or vowel of suffix. This is a relic of the period when *ū*-duals were in fact separate derivatives of a base and not yet organized as parts of a declensional system.[19] The elements **ta, tta** are clearly only reduction of the normal numeral element for 'two'. Originally they could only appear in nouns, and were distinguished from the others in function, being a parallel to the partitive or indefinite plural: see above. That is: originally in CE appeared, say, *talū* 'a pair of feet' of one person; but *eledā'ta, eleda'tta* 'a couple of Elves'.

¶ Thus *duality* was only anciently expressed by inflexion in the case of natural pairs, or two things habitually associated, as eyes, feet, parents. The elliptical dual where two different nouns are associated, and the pair is expressed by one only with dual inflexion also occurred: as *ontărū* 'begetters', parents, father and mother. [Note

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[16] The elements *s, th* were written in ink in the margin as a replacement for an earlier element or elements that Tolkien had altered in some way, but later deleted so that the previous readings are unclear.

[17] There was an earlier version of this paragraph which Tolkien abandoned after the second sentence:

(b) **Duality**. This was shown by the addition of the elements *ū, s, t,* {[?]} (*d*). The element **ū** was largely parallel to plural *ī*: it was (in nouns) the older element, and could precede other affixes; it was not used in verbal inflexion.

[18] In this sentence "the elements **s**, {?} **t**" >> "the elements **s, th**," in ink.

[19] These two sentences were written in the top margin with an arrow indicating where to insert them, all in ink.

that *ū* **replaced** the vowel-suffix (*ontărō* 'begetter').][20] But this was uncommon. Usually a word applicable to both was used as *Galadū* 'the Two Trees'. The compounding dual was not used. The other forms were only a reduction of the normal CE practice of placing a numeral immediately **after** a noun which remained undefined for number: *galadā atta,* 2 trees, *galadā kanta,* 4 trees, etc.[21]

The origin of these elements expressing number is, of course, unknown. Their invention evidently belongs to early CQ. The consonantal elements must probably represent the reduced form of ancient fuller forms. With *ū* and *t* are sometimes compared the numeral forms or stems JŪ and ATA (ATTA, TATA). With *s/th* the stem SATHA 'pair' may be compared.[22]

(ii) *Absolute, Subjective,* and *Objective* forms.[23]

(a) The **absolute** form was simply the bare stem of the noun without significant modifications or any additional inflexion. Its syntactic functions were various. 1. In most nouns, excluding only those that had anciently a *subjective* form different from the stem (see below), it functioned as the *subject* of verbs, expressed or understood. 2. It was also the indeterminate form used wherever according to Eldarin syntax no inflexion was required, e.g. before *numerals* (see above). 3. It was also used to express a general vague genitive of relation. In this function the noun used as qualifier always immediately preceded the qualified noun, as *kirjā kjulmā* 'a ship's mast'.¶ 4. In nouns possessing a special *subjective* form it functioned as the simple objective, as *atăr* 'father' subjective, *átar* objective. 5. In cases where there were two expressed objects to one verb it was placed first and represented the 'direct' object: see further below.

¶ These so-called 'loose compounds' were originally really syntactic collocations, and quite distinct from ancient compositions of two bases, in which considerable modification of the basic elements could occur. In these loose compounds both nouns had originally their full and normal form, and both were accented; though the accent of the former was as a rule dominant and higher in tone, unless special emphasis was casually laid on the second (as in *a ship's mást not its sáils*). Many of these collocations naturally became habitual and fixed, and so gave rise, even already in Eldarin, to fixed compounds, which might show modification or reduction of the components. But the syntactic method of collocation continued, and was still used much in Quenya syntax.

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[20] In these two sentences Tolkien originally wrote *ontārū* and *ontārō,* and later altered each *ā* to *ă,* in ink. The brackets around the second sentence are his; in it he revised "Note that in this case" >> "Note that," also in ink.

[21] Tolkien wrote "NB" in pencil in the margin to the left of the ending of this sentence. Note that according to the "Early Qenya Grammar" of the 1920s: "all numerals precede the qualified noun" (PE 14, pp. 50, 83).

[22] In the margin to the left of this paragraph Tolkien wrote in pencil: "Best get rid of *s, th* ?"

[23] An earlier version of the beginning of this item was crossed out in ink:

(ii) {*Subjective* and *Objective* forms >>} *Absolute, Subjective* and *Objective* forms. (a) The {**subjective** >>} **absolute** functioned as the absolute or infinitive form; and also as the *subject* of a verb, expressed or unexpressed. This form was also usually employed in 'vocative' function. But in pointing out or naming a person or thing, and also in some circumstances where the older Indo-european languages of our day would employ a 'vocative', either *subjective* or *objective* forms could be used, according to the underlying thought. Thus where a 'vocative' could be regarded as parallel with or in apposition to {the name} an objective noun or pronoun, the *objective* could be and normally was used: as e.g. in such cases as "I will slay thee, wicked man/or Name."

(b) The **objective** was employed (1) as an 'allative' with the notion of motion 'to or towards' an object in space or thought, probably its original significance; (2) as the *object* of a verb expressed or unexpressed. This *object* was most frequently...

(b) The **subjective** form. These forms can function only as the *subject* of a verb, expressed or understood; or as a *vocative* (see below). They are only made from the stems of the old basic nouns with consonantal ending, and thus appear to be survivals of an older method (dynamic and not inflexional) of indicating the difference between subject and object. They are formed in monosyllabic nouns by lengthening of the stem-vowel: *nēr/ner; tāl/tal; kās/kas,* etc. In dissyllabic nouns the second vowel was lengthened, and the form was probably always oxytone: *atā́r/átar; menél/menel; talā́m/talam; pelés/peles,* etc., in contrast with *Ulmó/Ulmód; kírjā/kírjād,* etc.

(c) *Vocative function.* In this function the *absolute* form was normally used in all nouns that inflected for the objective; but the *subjective* was used in the old nouns that had such a form (see above): i.e. the forms that could be used as subjects of verbs were employed as vocatives. But Eldarin frequently employed an 'objective' form, where (say) an Indo-european language of later days would employ a 'vocative'. Thus where a noun or name could be regarded as parallel with or in apposition to an expressed objective noun or pronoun, the objective form was usual in Eldarin, as e.g. in such sentences as: "I will slay thee, evil creature," or "he hates thee, Kalion."

(d) The **objective** forms. Eldarin originally expressed the *(direct) object* of a verb, expressed or understood, by the mere uninflected stem or 'absolute' form. This primitive method survived largely in the older strata of inflectible words: e.g. pronouns, and the basic consonantal nouns, which had special forms denoting the subject. It also survived in cases where two objects of the same verb occurred: the direct object of the verb was then usually placed first (nearer to the verb) and not inflected.

> Note ¶ This order was normal in Eldarin and was primitively the chief means of distinguishing what we should call 'direct' and 'indirect' objects. Thus in unemphatic pronouns (which are archaic in form and largely escaped the later inflexional elaborations), where two such occurred in a sentence, the one nearer to the verb (or most closely agglutinated to it) was taken as the direct or nearer object; the second was in function usually what we should describe as 'dative'. There was in Eldarin no distinction felt or marked between "I taught K. music" and "I gave K. a gift." In such cases in Eldarin, and some of the derived tongues, it remained possible to express both by uninflected forms.
>
> ☞ It may be noted, however, that contrary to English usage, it was the personal or recipient object that was always put second: *I gave gifts the king, I taught music the man*; the only anciently permitted exception being cases where the recipient was denoted by an *unemphatic* pronoun (always in Eldarin kept as close as possible to the verb): thus *I gave him a horse.* But if the pronoun was emphatic the normal order was maintained: *I gave a horse (to) hím, not you.*

But inflected objective forms were already developed in Eldarin. The elements employed were affixion of an element **-a**, or of an element **-d**.¶

> Note ¶ On their original significance and relationships see below.

Being in origin more or less equivalent to the use of English 'to' these were originally used only to mark the *indirect* object or *dative,* and were most employed with nouns that were the names of persons: *Ulmo,* man, king, singer, woman, etc.

Their employment was not rigidly fixed in Eldarin, though from phonetic convenience it followed that *-a* was most readily used with the old basic consonantal nouns, and *-d* with the derivative vocalic nouns. Stems in *-ĭ, ŭ* hesitated between *id, ud,* and *ia, ua > ja, ija; wa, uwa.*

¶ These elements were in origin 'allative'. *-a* was related to *ă,* otherwise used as a preposition, and early in Eldarin used in transferred senses: "as for, as regards, with reference to." In some languages it developed into a prefixed 'accusative' inflexion; in Q. only as in AQ replacing the definite article *i* before an objective noun *i kiryā, a kiryā.*[24] *-dă* appears as an 'allative' suffix in the inflexions described below under (iii). Of this *-d* is clearly a reduced form, as is shown by its occurrence also in adverbial words: e.g. CE *tad,* beside *tădă* 'thereto, to that, thither'.

¶¶ The limitation in use was not rigid. *-ă* forms were also made from vocalic nouns, especially from those with original short vowels, as *kantă, kantā.* The limitation in function was also not rigid: *-a,* and *d* were evidently often added (especially where a verb had only one object) to nouns that we should regard as being 'accusative' or direct objects, as "I taught *the man.*" So that the objective inflexions derived from *-a, d* might become merely 'accusative' signs, and the 'dative' require some new type of expression, or new suffix. This was the case in Q. and probably in prehistoric Beleriandic.

Traces of the addition of *d* to consonant nouns are still to be seen in Eldarin languages, but they are only found in adverbial forms not 'objective cases'. Thus *talda, tald* 'to the foot', *kasda, kasd > kasta, kast* 'to the head', *mbard(a)* 'home, homeward'. So Q *tăl, talda* 'to the bottom'; *kas, kasta* 'to the top'; *măr, marda,* home.[25] [That *talda* in Q. is from *talda* (not *talna*) is shown by *kasta.*][26]

In spite of much fluctuation, and variation in the dialects of the different kindreds, it is thus probable that **normal** inflexions for nominative, accusative, dative, in Common Eldarin were thus (exemplified from the different classes of nouns):—

Subjective (nominative)	First Object (accusative)	Second Object (dative)
nēr	*nĕr*	*nĕra*
atā́r	*átar*	*átara*
poli		*polja, polid*
malu		*malwa, malud*
tauri		*tauri(i̯)a, taurid*
lañgu		*lañgu(u̯)a, lañgud*
Ulmṓ		*Ulmōd*
Kalajondo		*Kalajondō,* Kalajondod.*

* *-ō* from *ŏ + a* suffix.

The majority of nouns thus did not distinguish subject and direct object except by position: the object normally following the subject. An early development was to specialize forms made with *a*-suffix as direct object. In that case nouns with long vocalic ending became trimoric or

[24] Tolkien wrote an "X" in the left margin beside this sentence, and a note: "*i yulma* occurs as object in G. Lament," both in pencil.

[25] In these examples the original forms *tāl* and *mār* were altered respectively to *tăl* and *măr* in ink.

[26] The last two sentences of this note were altered in pencil from: "So Q *tăl, talda* 'to the bottom'; *kas, kasta* 'to the top'; *măr,* home; ON *tōl* (< *tāl* < *tald*), *kast, kas.* [ON *tōl* shows lengthening on loss of *d,* which did not occur in Q. That *talda* in Q. is from *talda* (not *talna*) is shown by *kasta.*]"

over-long in the final: *Ulmõ* [objective]. The *-a* was, however, seldom transferred to the direct object of basic nouns (never in dissyllables such as *atar*), but the 'indirect' forms were brought into line by the addition of *d*: *nerad, atarad.*

¶ *n* was used[?] as *dative* or pl. Hence allative[?] + *nă. kiryană.*[27]

(e) *Subjective and objective in the plural.*

In the **plural** the *objective* was the 'absolute' form, and was marked by no further affix beyond the plural sign *ī.* The *subjective* was marked by the use of the ending **m**, alone or in conjunction with *ī.* This does not appear to have been limited to 'personal'* nouns; though possibly originally *m* was the usual ending and *īm* the personal.

* i.e. nouns denoting living persons as 'man, woman, Elf', etc. or the proper nouns of peoples: (*Eledāim*).[28]

¶ **īm** survives specifically as a 'personal plural' in the form *in,* in Beleriandic. In Sindarin owing to the loss of final *m, n* in unaccented final syllables the distinction between subjective and objective plural was lost.[29] In Quenya *-īm* was early replaced in personal use by *-r* (derived from verbs): arising in such cases as **eledāim orontēr* 'the Elves arose' > *eledār*: Q *Eldar oronter.* In non-personal nouns the objective form ousted the subjective; and in Parmaquesta and Tarquesta the objective and subjective merged in all nouns, with ending *r* or *ī* according to their class or declension.

In pronominal words *m* was used often for the indication of plurality. In Noldorin this survived notably in *ĭm,* the plural of the deictic particle or article. This became *in,* but the nasal was not lost since the article became proclitic and closely associated with the following word. Thus ON *inatari, intali, iñkhōni.*

(f) *Inflexion of Adjectives.*

Adjectives were not distinguished inflexionally from nouns in Eldarin. But it is probable that the arrangements in Eldarin syntax were the same as in Quenya. Adjectives normally preceded the qualified noun (cf. the position of the qualifying noun-stem in 'loose composition'), and in attributive use were seldom separated from it by other words or elements. [A standing exception was made by numerals which usually immediately followed the noun.] They in fact made "loose compounds" with the qualified noun, and only the qualified noun was inflected. In Quenya attributive adjectives are inflected for *number* only, if they precede their nouns. If they follow, the situation is reversed. Thus *Sindar Eldar,* Grey Elves, or *Eldar sindar* (abnormal order only permitted in verse). But *Sinda Eldō,* a Grey Elf's, *Sindar Eldaron,* Grey Elves', or (abnormally) *Eldar sindaron.* But it is probable that in Eldarin the antecedent adjective was not even inflected for number.

¶ An adjective following a noun, or if preceding separated from it (even by an article) was in Eldarin, and also in normal Quenya, **predicative**. So Q *Sindar i Eldar*

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[27] This note was added later in hastily written pencil and the reading is very uncertain. Below it a pair of notes in pencil show Tolkien considering an alternative conception:

This is unnecessarily elaborate — and does not accord with Quenya as later developed (and *published*).

Orig. CE *nominative* shown by lengthening (a) stem vowel of monosylls. (genuine[?]) *nēr*; (b) of the last vowel of dissylls., *atăr*; (c) last vowel of vocalics, *kiryă* > *kiryā, gondō.* — pl. by adding[?] *m* to *ī, nerīm, kiryaim, atarīm.* {(*im*[?] *um*[?] to *ī, ū.*)} old *neuter*[?] class *-ĭ, -u* showed[?] no inflexion[?] for [?nom.].

To the left of these is another short note in pencil that was later deleted: "old *ĕ, o, ă* original[ly] long, *mbară, mbār.*"

[28] This note added in the left margin and the asterisk referring to it in the text were written in red ink.

[29] "Noldorin" >> "Sindarin" in pencil.

Malariando "Grey are the Elves of Beleriand"; *i rokkor rindi* "the horses are swift." In predicative use the adjective was inflected as the described noun.

Comparison. This was not expressed inflexionally in Common Eldarin. On suffixes or (usually) prefixes that became used for the expression of comparison in later languages, see below on CE "noun and adjective suffixes and prefixes." The superlative was usually expressed by an article and partitive: as "the swift among horses"; the comparative with some preposition: as "swift beyond others."[30]

(iii) *Other inflexional elements in nouns.*

(a) An element **-t**, unconnected with the dual, seems also to have existed in Eldarin, though it survives chiefly in Telerin. It appears to be pronominal in origin, and was probably used in much the same way as the prefixed particle *ĭ*. In adverbs it was found in such forms as *ent* 'over there', *yat* 'away back' (often with time reference 'ago'). In use with nouns it supplied a 'definite article'. Final *-t* became *s* in Telerin; hence T *calas,* the light, *calatos,* of the light; *parma,* book, *parmas,* the book.

(b) genitival **-n, nă.** This was clearly related to the adjectival suffix *-nā,* which was frequent in Eldarin in the simple form, or as *ĭnā* (combined with the *j*-element seen in the competing adjectival suffix *jā*), *īnā, rīnā, rĭnā* (pluralized forms). This genitive (only adjectival and possessive, never partitive) survives specially in Telerin (Valinorean and Beleriandic).

(c) partitive **ō.** This was used in all the Eldarin languages, but in CE probably remained still an enclitic particle or 'postposition' not included in the flexional system. Later it tended to replace other genitival inflexions or syntactic arrangements, and become a general genitive (like Romance *de*) — in *plural* nouns, or nouns denoting **materials or groups**: as, e.g. *water, people.*[31]

Only in Q. did it become used with all singular nouns (owing to the abandonment of *n*-genitives because of their coalescence with the Q. 'allative').[32] In Q. consequently it was also pluralized by the addition of *m.* So CE *gondōij·ō* 'of rocks' to Primitive Quenya *ʒondōijōm,* AQ *ondoiōn*; but OS *gondio.*[33]

¶ A similar, but independent, addition of *m* occurred in Beleriandic, if that is a necessary explanation of the B. gen. pls. in *ion, athon*; but these may be partly due to the survival of final genitival *n* (after short vowels) in that language.[34] On the other hand the absence of *m* in OS *gondio* etc. may be due to later *ion.*

¶¶ *ō* was prepositional in origin. Its most ancient form was probably *ʒŏ̄* surviving in Telerin preposition *ho* 'from'; and Beleriandic *ho, o,* where however it is mostly used as a patronymic prefix owing to association with B *hon* 'son' (CE *ʒond-*).[35] In CE the *ʒ* would

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[30] In the manuscript §4 item (ii) (e) is immediately followed by item (iii), and item (ii) (f) is on the preceding page (the back of the sheet with the end of item (ii) (d)). To clarify the order Tolkien wrote at the end of item (ii) (e) in pencil: "take in prec. page" with a leftward pointing arrow, and at the bottom of the page with item (ii) (f) an arrow pointing rightward, ostensibly to the continuation in item (iii). The text of the paragraph on *Comparison* overlaps this pencil arrow, and is written with a slightly finer-nibbed pen, probably sometime later than the rest of the original text.

[31] The underlining of **materials or groups** and the examples, "as, e.g. *water, people,*" were added in red ink.

[32] The original phrase "used in singular nouns" >> "used with all singular nouns," in red ink.

[33] "ON *gondio*" >> "OS *gondio*" in pencil, here and in the following note.

[34] To the right of this sentence is a note in pencil: "but these g[en]. pls. do not occur!" Tolkien marked this paragraph and the following each with an "X" in the left margin.

[35] "CE *jond-*" >> "CE *ʒond-*" in ink.

already merge with *i, j* in close contact with the plural ending *ī,* producing *nerījō* 'from among men', etc.

(d) *Adverbial suffixes.* Adverbial elements that formed virtual 'cases' though not forms belonging to organized declensions in Eldarin. The most important of these, especially for the structure of the Quenya declensions were the following:

1) **locative**, adessive or inessive: *sĕ̄, with 'fortified' forms -ssē, stē.*
2) **allative**: *dă̄, -ndā.* Possibly also *nă̄, -nnā.*
3) **ablative**: *lŏ̄*; 'fortified' *llō, ldō.*

These were originally adverbial, incapable of indicating *number,* and not necessarily formed even from the same stem as the related noun. Thus the fortified forms added to stems yielding monosyllabic nouns always require a dissyllabic stem with **ómataima**: *nenesse* 'in (the) water'.

¶ The inclusion of these elements in organized declensions with plural and dual forms is a special development of Quenya. It is also notable in Quenya that the 'allative' has the forms *-n, nna* in declensions, and not *da,* or *nda.* This was probably one of the causes of the loss of the *-n* genitive in Q. It might be assumed that *na, nna* is a primitive variant of *da, nda*; but this is not found in other Eldarin languages, not even in the closely associated V. Telerin, and it is more probable that *nna* was developed in Q. from *nda* as a parallel to *llo, sse.*[36] The influence of the adverbial/prepositional stem ANA/NA has also been assumed, but the sense and functions of ANA are not really very close.[37] It is true that in Q. *na* appears with sense 'to', but this at nearest means 'towards, to a position near, alongside'; whereas the allative/dative *n/nna* means 'up to, to, at (arriving *at* the point)'. The original sense of Eldarin *ana* was plainly "at side of, alongside, besides," hence also "moreover, in addition, plus" (seen in use of *an-* as an intensive prefix), and so *an* or *na* in some languages has the sense "along with, with, accompanied by, provided with, associated with" and the like. Cf. Bel. *na* which forms virtually adjectival expressions: as *Taur na Foen* 'The Forest of Foen (i.e. which included the mountain called the *Foen*).[38]

(e) a suffix *mē, mēn, ?mene.* Though not related to any stem surviving in recorded Eldarin that had a related meaning,¶ this element added to noun stems had an **instrumental** function.

¶ √MEN signifies 'direction, object, point moved toward' in Eldarin.[39] In Q. this suffix as part of declension appears in the form *-nen,* but there are sufficient traces of *men* in Q. to show, in comparison with *m*-forms of the other dialects, that *men* is probably the original form, and *nen* a Quenya euphonic alteration.

(f) a suffix *-bā, wā.*[40] This as its form shows (with labial consonant) is not a primary suffix or true inflexion, and not old. It is only found in Quenya and Telerin, and only in Q. became part of the regular declensional equipment of nouns.[41] In Q. it forms adjectives which function

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[36] In this sentence "may" >> "might" in ink; and "Noldorin" >> "V. Telerin" (i.e. Valinorean Telerin) in pencil.
[37] Tolkien wrote "? X" in pencil, in the margin to the left of this sentence.
[38] In the margin to the left of this sentence Tolkien wrote "?" in pencil.
[39] The gloss for the root √MEN was revised in pencil from 'place, situation, site'. The word "site" was not deleted, so perhaps the intended revision was to 'site, direction, object, point moved toward'.
[40] Tolkien wrote *wā* (or perhaps *-wā*) in pencil above *-ba,* but did not delete the original form; also in pencil, he wrote an "X" at the beginning of the next sentence and a note in the margin to the left: "take it from *u̯ā* which > *vā* in Q. only in **long words**."
[41] "Noldorin" >> "Telerin" in pencil.

as **possessives:** as *Ulmóva,* Ulmo's. They are also often more widely used of a genitival relation that could be expressed by 'loose composition', except that the latter cannot (in Q.) be any longer employed when the qualifying noun is itself qualified, e.g. by an adjective or genitive. Thus *Tyalie mar* could be used for 'House of Mirth', but also *Mar Tyaliéva,* and obligatorily *Mar Vanwa Tyaliéva* 'House of Past (*or* Departed) Mirth': one of the names of the House of Elrond in Imladris.

¶ NB. as noted above, though *Ulmóva* can mean "Ulmo's, of Ulmo (a person)," no personification of Mirth is implied in the name cited above. In some cases the meanings of singular *-o* coalesced with *-va*: as e.g. in *kirya tyulma* "a ship-mast, ship's mast, mast of an unspecified or any ship"; *tyulma kiryo,* the mast from some ship, of some ship; *tyulma i kiryo,* the mast of the ship **/or** *i tyulma kiryava.*

§5. *Derivative Stems*: *Nouns* and *Adjectives.*

The 'basic' or *consonantal* nouns, monosyllabic or dissyllabic have been described above (2. and 3.). Eldarin did not possess adjectival stems of those patterns. There existed other classes of stems, all of them *vocalic.* They are also called 'derivative' stems though the first group, formed without any extraneous suffix are not strictly derivative, nor clearly to be distinguished from the 'basic' stems, with which they agree in not providing adjectival words.

Etymologically arranged (not in order of frequency or importance for Eldarin) these groups are:—

I. *Nouns* ending in: **ĭ, ĕ, ă, ŏ, ŭ**: those being the normal *ómataimar* of their bases.

These may be subdivided into:— (a) **short dissyllables**, as *tŏwŏ* 'wool', *tĭnĭ* 'spark'.[42] These are all derivatives of KAL-bases. As independent words these are not frequent, but stems of this pattern appear often in compounds. (b) **long dissyllables.** These may be derivatives of KAL-bases with modification of the base-vowel, or of the medial consonant, as *nōtŏ* 'number in counting, numeral'; *gailĭ* 'ray'; *gollo,* fur, cloak; *kanta* 'fashion'. Or they [may] be KALTA-forms of KALAT-bases, as *talma* 'basis', *tulku* 'prop', *palda* 'flat surface', *silki, silmi* 'sheen'. (c) **properoxytone trisyllables.**[43] These are derivatives of KALAT-bases, and are rare, since the usual derivatives of such bases with initial accent are either basic consonantal stems as *talam,* or KALTA-stems as *talma.* Here belong, therefore, only a few stems showing length or fortification of the first syllable, as √MILIK: *máiliki,* S *maelig* 'wealth, abundance'.[44] (d) **paroxytone trisyllables**: derivatives also of KALAT-bases with modifications of the second syllable of the base similar to those seen in (b) above. So *kalatta* 'a light, lamp', *turunku* 'great stake'. Many of these were in S. and T. (not Q.) reduced to the pattern (b) by syncope, as S *trunc* = CE *turunku.*[45]

II. *Nouns* or *Adjectives* ending in **ĭ, ŭ**: those not being the normal *ómataimar* of their bases. This use of *ĭ, ŭ* as vocalic extension after bases with a different *sundóma* was a very early mode of derivation and not clearly to be distinguished from suffixion. Apart from the ending *ĭ* or *ŭ,* however, the stems of this class were identical with those of the preceding. *Examples:* short dissyllables: *polĭ* 'meal', *smalŭ* 'dust, grit'; long dissyllables: *sīrŭ* 'stream', *taurĭ* 'forest', *langŭ* 'neck'; proparoxytones: *glawarĭ* 'gold'; *t/kjelepi* 'silver'; paroxytone trisyllables: *philinkĭ* 'finch' (cf. *philik-* above), *kirissi* 'cleft', *galādu* 'thicket'.[46] The proparoxytones were usually reduced in

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[42] This list originally began with *kĕmĕ* 'earth', which was heavily struck through in ink.

[43] Tolkien altered **paroxytone** to **proparoxytone** in ink; note that the difference is between an accent on the second syllable from the end of a word or the third syllable from the end.

[44] "N *maelig*" >> "S *maelig*" in pencil.

[45] The original phrase "in N. and T." >> "in S. and T."; and the example "ON *trunko*" >> "S *trunc,*" both in pencil.

[46] The original example *malŭ* 'dust' >> *smalŭ* 'dust, grit', in pencil. The cross-reference is to *philik* 'finch' cited in §3.

Q. to dissyllables: as *laure* 'golden light', *telpe* 'silver'; the oxytone trisyllables were often reduced in S. and T. (as above): EN *flinc* 'finch', *criss* 'cleft'.[47]

¶ This pattern could produce *adjectival* stems. These were mainly long dissyllables or trisyllables, and usually ended in *-i.* This ending was indeed so frequent in old adjectives that it is clear that here *i* is really a **suffix** (related to the frequent fuller suffix *-jă*) and not an 'extension'. This is shown also by its occurrence even after basic [i]. *Examples* are:— *karanĭ/karnĭ* 'red'; *barani* 'russet, brown'; *rindi* 'swift'; *lugni* 'blue'; *riñgi* 'chill' (beside *riñgā*). Rarer types are short stems, as *thini,* grey (beside *thindā*); or ending in *-ŭ*: *durnŭ,* dark of hue, *sminŭ* 'slim'.[48]

III. *Nouns or Adjectives* ending in **ē, ā, ō.** Though some of these may in fact be derived from bases without genuine suffixion but with (stressed and) lengthened *ómataima,* these cannot be distinguished clearly even etymologically from those in which *ē, ā, ō* are suffixal.

Basic nouns may be suspected only (a) where the stem is short and the vocalic ending identical in quality but long and stressed, as in *sanā́*; but this is an uncommon pattern: (b) where the first syllable shows only an ancient fortification of vowel or consonant, and the two stem vowels belong to the same order, as in *rokkō*; but the usual basic type with first syllables of that sort is I (b) above.[49] Nouns of the type *ñgolodō* probably show suffixal *ō,* since though here *o* appears throughout, other words of parallel and contemporary formations show divergent vowels, as *eledā.*

☞ It is notable that *-ī, -ū* are absent. This is probably an indication that the long-vowel type were really suffixal in origin; for clearly *ī, ū* were not used to form the stems of indeterminate nouns because of the very ancient specializing of *ī, ū* as signs of *number.*

No parallel fixing of significance can be observed in the case of *ē, ā, ō,* the choice between them being evidently largely euphonic (and not always settled in CE). In general a tendency to use *ō* after stems containing *u, o*; *ē* after *i, e*; and *ā* after *a,* can be observed in the earliest words of this class: e.g. *ñgolodō* which must probably be referred to CQ and the period before the West March began. But later in Eldarin the reverse was the case and divergent vowel-endings were preferred, as in *eledā.* But euphony was crossed by a tendency (never fully developed) to use *ē, ā, ō* with a significance for sex or gender. This is most clearly marked in the case of *ō* (and *ŭ*) which never appear as finals in Classes I, II or III in words referring to *feminine* persons. In similar manner *-ā* never appears in *nouns* referring to masculine persons, though *ē* sometimes does.*[50]

* So in *Orōmē,* Q *Orome.* But the male names in *-we* (AQ *wē*) are of different origin being Q. contractions of *-wēg(o)* 'ruler'.

Though there are exceptions we may say, then, that

ō appears in 'masculines', and in the names of concrete objects as *gondō* 'rock'; rarely in abstracts; **never** in *adjectives.*

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[47] The original form *lauri-* >> *laure,* in ink; and the phrase "in N. and T." >> "in S. and T." in pencil. That the label "EN" was allowed to stand in the examples at the end of the sentence was presumably an oversight.

[48] In this sentence original "*sini,* grey (beside *sindā*)" >> "*thini,* grey (beside *thindā*)"; and "*ringi* 'chill' (beside *ringā*)" was heavily deleted here, and the comparable example added at the end of the previous sentence, all in ink.

[49] Following the form *sanā́* in the first clause of this sentence, Tolkien left room for a gloss; and later he added an insertion symbol here and in the left margin, in pencil, but supplied no gloss at this time either.

[50] The original phrase "though *ē* often does" >> "though *ē* sometimes does" in ink.

ē appears in 'feminines', and generally besides in words of all kinds (as *lassē,* leaf) being the most favoured *noun*-ending of this class; but it is **rare** in 'masculines';* and especially common in 'abstracts' such as Q *tyaliē* 'mirth', and in proper names of regions as *ñgolondē.*

* Where it is usually a 'title' made of a personified abstraction. So *Orōmē* probably meant "Horn-blowing." Cf. *Valarōma,* his horn. Rúmil records that an older and simpler name of this *Vala* was *Thār.*[51]

☞ This does **not** imply 'personification' of words such as *Liberty, Justice, Britannia,* as feminines. See note on 'Personification' below.[52]

ē like *ō* was not used in adjectival stems.

ā appears in some 'feminines', as Q *Varda*; but is mostly used in denoting concrete and inanimate objects, or (especially in the case of longer secondary suffixes) collectives which may acquire abstract significance. Cf. Eldarin collective suffixes *-ttā, -stā,* Q *teñgwesta* 'grammar' (collection of matter concerning *teñgwe* 'writing'). *ā* is the commonest **adjectival** suffix alone or with preceding consonants: notably *-jā, rā, dā, nā, wā,* also in old words *kā.*[53]

Varda is in fact an old adjective title[?] 'the Sublime'. Her unspoken name acc[ording] to Rúmil: *Īthē.*[54]

The vowel **–ĭ** when not basic (see I and II) largely agrees with *-ē* in significance, except that it is a favoured *adjectival* suffix or ending: see examples above.

The vowel **–ŭ** when basic largely agrees with *ō,* but is occasionally found in adjectives as **slūbŭ* 'greasy, fat', Q *hlūvo, lūvo.*

Basic *ĭ, ŭ; ĕ, ă, ŏ* have no special significance, but nouns of that class (I) are not used in making nouns denoting 'feminines' or 'masculines'.

Animal-names usually have no sex; though the later Eldarin languages could mark sex with suffixes, or prefixes (as English *lioness, she-boar*). Already in CE it seems that animal-names of Class III with basic final **o**, used **ō** for the male, and changed that to **ē** for female, and *vice versa.* So *rokkō,* horse, *morokō,* bear; *rokkē,* mare, *mor(o)kē,* she-bear; beside *kel(e)bē,* deer, hind; *kelebō,* hart.[55] Nouns of classes I and II formed a feminine in **ē** or **jē, ijē**, and sometimes a masculine as well. So *najak-,* goat, *naikē,* she-goat (also *najakō,* he-goat); *ñgūr,* wolf; she-wolf, *ñgurijē*; *ñgawar,* were-wolf, *ñgaurijē.* Special words with different stems naturally also existed for animals (especially males) whose appearance was specially marked. As *khollŏ,* cock [√KHOL, crow, cry aloud], *porokĭ* 'fowl'; *porokē* or *kholjē* 'hen'; *māmă* 'sheep', *pollō* 'ram'; *aras, arassō* = *kelebō,* hart, stag [cf. √RAS 'horn'].[56]

The masculine *-ū,* and feminine *-ī* that appear in the earlier forms of the derived languages, apparently are not derived from CE suffixal *-ū/ī.* They are the products of one or more of the many divergent forms developed by the sex-suffixes (or prefixes): **wo, je.** These could develop the following variants:—

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[51] This is a footnote added in red ink, along with the referencing asterisk in the preceding paragraph.
[52] This paragraph was inserted in red ink.
[53] The final phrase "also in old words *kā*" was added later in pencil.
[54] This note was added in the left margin in pencil.
[55] Tolkien wrote an "X" in pencil above the form *morokō.*
[56] Originally following *aras* was a form *arassŏ,* which Tolkien struck through heavily in ink.

-wŏ [hence often later *-wə* > *ŭ*], *wō*; *owo, ōw(o), owō*; and extended *wono,* adjectival *wonā.*
-jĕ [hence often later *-jə* > *ĭ*], *jē*; *eje, ēj(e), ejē*; and extended *jene,* adjectival *yenā.*[57]

Specially frequent, especially as additions to long stems, were a **subjective** form *ōu̯* (of similar formation to those seen in Class I nouns) with absolute *-ou̯* and objective *ou̯o* (*ou̯a* ?); similarly *ēi̯, ei̯, ei̯e (ei̯a).* In forming feminines from nouns inherently male the forms *jē, ijē* (< *ejē*) were most used: cf. above. In most derived languages *ōu̯, ou̯* would yield [ū], and *ēi̯, ej* would yield [ī].[58]

Quenya examples of *ōu̯* declined from stem OWO- are *Erū* 'He that is Alone' (*Erua, Eruon* etc.), *Tūrū,* Great Lord or King. Of *ēi̯,* stem EJE: *Tārī* 'She that is High', Queen (*Tarien, Tariel* etc.).

In addition to the vocalic associations, there were also certain fugitive and unorganized but persistent consonantal associations in Eldarin. Such as *-t, d* with material inanimates; *-n (m), r, w, k* with males, and *-l, s, j, th* with females. Hence male names were often 'extended' with *n, r* etc., and female names with *l, s, th.* So *Melkō-r, Ezdē-l.* Compare *atar (atan), atta (atto)* 'father' with *amas (amal), amma (amme)* 'mother'.

§6. a)[59] *'Personification'.* By this in Eldarin is meant the process by which a word that is not a 'proper noun', or the name of any unique person, comes to be used as a personal name, with or without modification. It was only as the **name** of an actual **person** that any word of whatever significance was said to be 'personified', and as such it was that person's name (or one of them) and did not imply any identity with, say, the natural object otherwise denoted by the word, nor any magical or religious association with it. But it implied, of course, a special concern with or love for (*ndīli* in Eldarin†) the thing denoted on the part of the name-giver.

† A word implying 'devotion': the special interest that one may feel in anything other than oneself for its own sake, disinterested love. The stem itself enters into many Elvish names. *Elendīl*: 'Star-lover' (or by the Numenoreans interpreted as 'Elf-friend'). **Gala[da]ndil,* Q *Aldanil* (*Alandil*); S *Gelennil* (*Gleðennil*), Lover of Trees.[60]

b) The Eldar did *not* 'personify', in our sense, abstractions such as 'Justice, Mercy, Love, Victory, Life, Death' or the like, or the names of countries, peoples, seasons, or natural objects such as earth, sea, fire, river, or star, or even any special or unique object such as Sun or moon or particular river or mountain. Their philosophies were many, but according to none of them was it held that the existence or being of any idea or 'thing' was of the same order as the unique being of each of the Valar or of any one of the *Eruhīni* (*Híni Ilúvatáro*) or "Children of Ilúvatar."

c) The 'names of persons' were contrived in this way, as far as the Eldar themselves were concerned. At the "name-giving," or rather "name-making" (*Essekarme*), a child was given a name devised by the parents. This was the name by which that person was usually publicly known forever after (except as noted later). When the child had learned to speak with skill, after about seven years among the Noldor who were accounted the swiftest at word-mastery,

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[57] The reading *yenā* is clear in the manuscript, and there is nothing to suggest that this is a later addition.

[58] An earlier version of the previous paragraph and this one was crossed out in ink at the top of the same page:

The apparent 'masculine' *ū*-nouns, and feminine *ī*-nouns of later Eldarin languages are the products of reductions of the *sex-suffixes:* **male**: *wŏ, uwŏ* beside *uʒŏ, ʒō*; and **female** *jĕ, ijĕ*. Cf. the adjectives *ʒōnā* 'male', *jēnā* 'female', and the prefixes *ʒon-, yen* = he-, she-. [*The reading* yen *is clear in the manuscript.*]

It appears that in Eldarin these originally distinct word-stems made *subjective* forms.

[59] The letter designations for the paragraphs in this section were added later in pencil.

[60] The brackets in **Gala[da]nil* are Tolkien's, indicating alternative formations of the name. "N" >> "S" in pencil.

and had had time to become aware of his own particular phonetic character or sound-predilections (*lámatyáve*), came the "Name-choosing": *Essekilme.*

> The Eldar could 'talk' in one year — but by *skill* is meant a complete command of the language in structure & aesthetic.[61]

The **lámatyáve** was held, especially by the Noldor, to be a characteristic of the person as interesting as others (such as colour, height, and bodily aptitudes and peculiarities), and far more important than most, on a par with the most fundamental mental talents and aptitudes. This *lámatyáve* the child was supposed to express now in the Chosen Name. In later times, when there was a great store of names in existence (which children eagerly learned and savoured), the Chosen Name might well be one merely selected from known names, originally for the most part the products of bygone *Essekarme.* But it was still so chosen because of its **sound-pattern.** In elder times, and at all later times most usually, the 'Chosen Name' was actually freshly devised, with (or often without) previous significance, as a pattern or sound-sequence that gave aesthetic pleasure, special personal pleasure according to the chooser's *lámatyáve,* when contemplating this pattern (non-significant, or emptied of previous significance) in relation to himself.¶

> Note ¶ It was a favourite pastime among the Noldor to invent new 'words', or sound-patterns applied to some notion. The contemplation of the received notion, often some simple one such as 'stone, sea', in relation to a new word-form gave them pleasure. If the new pattern was made of the sound-elements of their own tongue, it sometimes occurred that the new 'word' (pattern with meaning) gave such pleasure, being in accord with the *lámatyáve* of many, that it was adopted into general use, or was added to lists of words kept by the lore-masters and so was available for use in 'learned' verse. Many traditions of the actual inventors of well-known words were, and are preserved by the Noldor: thus it is reported that √MENEL 'heavens, firmament' was devised by Quennar of Túna in ancient days while both Noldor and Vanyar dwelt in Tirion, and so is part of the Vanyarin (Quenya) speech and of Noldorin, but not of Telerin.[62] The more accomplished Word-masters (*Quettúri*) invented sound-systems other than those of their native tongue or studied languages, merely for the pleasure of quite fresh 'words'.

d) This 'Chosen Name' was not often publicly used. But there was no taboo upon it, or secrecy about it, except for the normal respect for a person's private concerns. His 'Chosen Name' was his personal property, like his clothes, cup, knife, books and so forth, which he could lend or share with kindred and friends, but was not to be taken unasked. The use of the Chosen Name, except by immediate blood kin of older generation (father and mother) or coeval (brother and sister), was a sign of closest intimacy and love, when permitted — and therefore (and not for any other reason) insulting and distressing when used without permission or friendship.

e) It was for this reason that the names of the Valar were so variable, both within one Eldarin tongue and from language to language. They had according to Eldarin custom no authoritative Made Name. The Names they went by among the Eldar were (at least in origin) all titles, denoting this or that function or aspect of the Vala concerned, as they appeared to the Eldar: they were parallel to the nicknames of the Eldar not their true names, given or

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[61] This note was written in pencil in the margin to the left of the previous sentence.

[62] "Lindar" >> "Vanyar" and "Lindarin" >> "Vanyarin" in pencil.

chosen. Consequently the 'significance' of one of their names could be expressed in different sound-material in different languages, and new 'nicknames' could be invented at different times. Thus *Manwē* (Blessed Ruler *or* Ruler of Aman, the Blessed Realm) was also *Súlimo* 'Breather'; *Varda* (Sublime) was also *Tintalle* (Spark-kindler) and *Elentári* (Queen of Stars); *Orome* (Sound of Horns) was also *Taurosso* (forest-warden); *Melko, Melkor* (Great and Mighty) was to the Sindar *Morgoth* (Dark Tyrant).[63] These names were not authentic, for no authority had given them. There was no authority that could name the Valar save Eru alone, and it was held by the Eldar that beyond and before Ëa (the Created World) no precise counterpart to 'incarnate' speech existed, while the Valar (self-incarnated at will) had still no need of a word-language of their own: they used what tongue they would in converse with the speakers of 'made tongues'. Nonetheless the Eldar believe that the Valar preferred, above all the made tongues of the Children of Ilúvatar, the Eldarin speech especially the Quenya, and that they had in fact each taken a Chosen Name in that tongue. But few were the Elves that were permitted to know them, and none were there of such stature of being as to be able to use them in address, or indeed in speech concerning the Mighty away from their presence.

f) Two only of such Chosen Names are recorded: *Irmo* and *Námo,* the names of Lórien and Mandos. But as these are 'significant' and not specially euphonic they can hardly be true Chosen Names of Eldarin sort, and if genuine are rather self-chosen titles in Eldarin form made for the purpose of revealing the most fundamental functions or purposes of these Valar to the Eldar. (The names appear to signify: *Irmo,* Desirer, or Master of Desire; and *Námo,* Ordainer, Judge.)

g) Since the Eldar were normally immortal, but anything but changeless — developing new talents and tastes, and abandoning (for a while or for good) old ones — their names might change.*

* Especially they might select a new *Chosen Name* after a long passage of time.[64]

Identity was preserved by the permanence, for all formal and as it were legal purposes, of the first Given Name. But this might actually drop out of current use. An Elda might wish for it to be so dropped and devise a new public name; but far the most common source of change lay in the 'nicknames', or 'surnames' (*Anessi*), which were often given to persons in memory of some deed or event, or recording some characteristic. These were parallel to the names of the Valar, and had no 'authority', but might become widely known and used. They were usually subjoined to the Given Name, but might precede it (in adjectival form).[65] The most famous instance of the replacement of the original Given Name by an *anesse* was that of Elwe, lord of the Teleri, widely known as *Elwe Singollo* (or in older form *Thingollo*), Elwe Greymantle. His surname in the later forms of the speech of Beleriand, *Thingol,* became the name by which he was known to all peoples. So, too, *Beren* was known to the Eldar as *Erchamon* after the loss of his hand at the gates of Angband.

There was also the Mother's name. The "Father's name" was usual at the Essekarme. But it often happened that the mother would be inspired at the time of birth or later to

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[63] The attribution of the name *Morgoth* "to the Noldor" >> "to the Sindar" in pencil.

[64] This note (in which the original word "make" >> "select") was added in the left margin in red ink.

[65] This sentence originally ended: "but might precede it (in adjectival form): as *Finwe Ñólemo* or *Ñólima Finwe* in formal use." The form *Ñólima* replaced another preceding name that was heavily deleted in ink; both examples were later struck through in pencil.

give some name to her child. This Mother's name was added to the Essekarme. [?In] some cases[?] adopted as[?] the[?] Essekilme.[66]

The most frequent types of *anessi* were naturally **adjectives**: tall, high, grey, golden, fair, wise, etc.: alone or combined or personalized by addition of *-ō, mō, rō* etc. (for males), *-ē, lē, mē* etc. (for females); possessive compounds such as *Singollo* (cited above), *Erchamon* (Q *Erekambo*), Onehand(ed), *Malaphinde,* Goldilocks, etc.: and the words made with *-ndīl* (cited above), or the similar *-ndūr,* which originally meant 'attend, tend', as in *Ithildur, Isildur,* or *Valandur.* The mere names of things, such as 'hill, river, tree', and especially of unique things, as 'sun', were not used, at any rate without differentiation: *Aldar, Orontor,* and the like: for that would imply some kind of total equation or identity. An Elf (or Man) would not be called *Anar* 'Sun' even to depict great glory or radiant vigour. Partly because of the feeling of **ndīli* (Q *nílë*) for the sun itself, as a unique (and unpossessible) thing, and partly because such a name would suggest that *Anar* was a person with a *fëa* or spirit.[67] This was not an Eldarin idea:¶ to them *Anar* was a 'work of art', and though it had an indweller that guarded and guided it, she was distinct from it, existed before it, and was indeed quite capable of leaving it. Her 'title', being a *Vala* she had no known true name, was *Úrien.* But an Elf or Man could be called *Anárion, Anardil, Anarkalin* etc.

¶ Naturally in 'poetical' language natural objects could be said to perform certain actions normally performed only by rational creatures, or be credited with the characteristics of persons. *Taniquetil* 'the Holy Mountain' could be said to "watch the shadowy seas," a river could be said to 'sing joyfully', or *Caraðras,* the Redhorn, a dangerous mountain of the *Hithaeglir,* could be called 'cruel'. But it is noteworthy that the pronouns or verbal forms used with reference to them were *never* the equivalent of 'he' or 'she'.

An exception to the statement that names of things required modification when personalized as names is provided occasionally by the use of a region or habitation as the name of its master. But this only occurred in the case of *Valar* (e.g. *Lórien* and *Mandos*), who had no real names only titles. In the case of Elves it was rather the Elf that gave the name to the place: it was the "falls of *Nimrodel,*" and it was the Elf-maiden who bore that name by right.[68]

[66] This note was written hastily in pencil in the left margin, without an indication where to insert it.
[67] The original word *fān* for 'spirit' was replaced by *fëa* in pencil.
[68] These last two paragraphs were written later in red ink with a fine-nibbed pen.

List of Abbreviations

abl., ablat. = ablative.
acc., accus. = accusative.
adj., adjs. = adjective, adjectives.
adv. = adverb.
all., allat. = allative.
anal. = analogical.
AQ = Ancient Quenya.
arch. = archaic.
B., Bel. = Beleriandic.
CE, Com. Eld. = Common Eldarin.
cf. = refer to.
C., com., comit. = comitative.
cons. = consonant, consonants.
cpd., cpds. = compound, compounds.
CQ = Common Quendian.
D. = dual.
D., dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
DN = *Declension of Nouns.*
d.sg. = dative singular
E., Eld., *E. = Eldarin, Primitive Eldarin.
ed. = edited by.
e.g. = for example.
EN = Exilic Noldorin.
ENS = *Common Eldarin: Noun Structure*
esp., espec. = especially.
etc., &c. = et cetera.
Etym. = *The Etymologies* (in V).
fn. = footnote.
G., gen. = genitive.
g.pl. = genitive plural.
g.sg. = genitive singular.
i.e. = that is.
Ilk. = Ilkorin.
I., inst., instr. = instrumental.
KE = Kor-Eldarin
loc. = locative.
med. = medial.
N., Nold. = Noldorin.
NB = note well.
NFC = "Note on final consonants."
no., nos. = number, numbers.
N., nom. = nominative.
NQD = "Notes for Q. declensions."
n.sg. = nominative singular.
obj. = object, objective.
ON = Old Noldorin.
OP 1 = *Outline of Phonetic Development.*
OP 2 = *Outline of Phonology.*
OQ = Old Qenya, Old Quenya.
OS = Old Sindarin.
OT = Old Telerin.
p., pp. = page, pages.
part., partit. = partitive.
pa.t. = past tense.
PE = *Parma Eldalamberon.*
P., pl., plur., pls. = plural, plurals.
PQ = Primitive Quendian; Parmaqesta.
prec. = preceding.
prep. = preposition.
Prim. = Primitive.
Q. = Qenya, Quenya.
QT = Qenya-Telerin (see p. 32).
q.v. = *quod vide,* which see.
rec. = recent.
S. = Sindarin.
S., sg. = singular.
sc. = *scilicet,* to wit, namely.
subj. = subject, subjective.
T. = Telerin.
TQ = Tarqesta.
TQ 1 = *Tengwesta Qenderinwa 1.*
TQ 2 = *Tengwesta Qenderinwa 2.*
V. = Valian; Valinorean.
VT = *Vinyar Tengwar.*

The History of Middle-earth, 12 volumes,
edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1984–96:

V = *The Lost Road and Other Writings.*

X = *Morgoth's Ring.*

XI = *The War of the Jewels.*

& = and.

* = unattested.

† = archaic or poetic; poetically.

√ = base.

^{1}√, ^{2}√, ^{3}√, = base-form types (see p. xvi).

§ = section.

< = derived from (historically).

> = shifted to (historically).

<< = changed from (in the manuscript).

>> = changed to (in the manuscript).

{...} = deleted (in the manuscript).

[...] = phonetic spelling; added editorially.
Tolkien occasionally used brackets to mark text he was apparently considering for removal. Editorial brackets are placed around missing words needed for the sense; expansions of uncertain abbreviations; and words that are unclear in the manuscript.

*, **, †, ††, ¶, ¶¶, ¶¶¶, ☞ = signs used by Tolkien to mark his own notes in the manuscripts.

italic or **bold** text (the difference is editorial) is used to represent Tolkien's underlining for emphasis, and to highlight sounds, words and phrases of Elvish and other languages.